

Bomb Kills 39 at U.S. Beirut Embassy

Part of Building Falls; Over 120 Hurt



The U.S. Embassy in Beirut after a huge bomb blast brought down the center-front portion of the seven-story building.

BEIRUT — A car bomb devastated the center section of the seven-story U.S. Embassy here Monday, and the authorities said that 39 persons were killed and at least 120 were wounded.

An internal security police official said that the 39 deaths had been confirmed nine hours after the explosion, which occurred at 11:05 GMT.

The official, who declined to be named in accordance with government regulations, said at least five victims were Americans, and that six Americans were still unaccounted for. Eight of the dead were confirmed to be Lebanese, he said, and the other 26 were unidentified.

Of the wounded, the official added, there were at least 22 Americans and 98 Lebanese.

Many of the victims were said to be Lebanese passers-by and visa applicants.

One police spokesman said the dead included an American employee of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

U.S. military personnel said one marine and two soldiers also were among the dead, but doctors said they counted the bodies of six U.S. marines at the morgue of the American University Hospital.

The explosion was the worst attack against a U.S. target in Lebanon, and a pro-Iraqi terrorist group claimed responsibility.

The U.S. Marine commander, Colonel James M. Mead, said people were still trapped in the rubble and that rescue efforts were under way. The U.S. ambassador, Robert Dillon, was trapped briefly, but escaped with minor cuts.

The attack was the bloodiest in recent years on U.S. interests in Beirut. In 1976, the U.S. ambassador, Francis Meloy, and an economic counselor at the embassy were killed.

President Ronald Reagan said in Washington: "This criminal attack on a diplomatic establishment will not deter us from our goals of peace in the region. We will do what we know to be right."

He called the attack "a vicious terrorist bombing" and a "cowardly act."

Mr. Reagan said that his special Middle East envoy, Philip C. Habib, and Mr. Habib's deputy, Morris Draper, would press forward with attempts to negotiate the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, part of Mr. Reagan's peace effort. The president reiterated his desire for Lebanon's government to be strong enough to provide a safe environment for its citizens.

A police officer at the explosion scene said an estimated 300 pounds (136 kilograms) of explosives were hidden in a Lebanese police car and detonated by remote control in the embassy driveway. There is no fence separating the embassy from the seaside road along which it is situated.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio said a Muslim suicide terrorist drove the car and that it had diplomatic license plates.

A group called Muslim Holy War claimed responsibility, telling the newspaper al-Liwa: "This is part of the Iranian revolution's campaign against imperialism targets throughout the world. We shall keep striking at any imperialist presence in Lebanon, including the multinational force."

The same group had said it carried out a grenade attack on U.S. marines at Beirut on March 16, slightly wounding five men.

The group, which the police say



Stunned bystanders outside the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, where one body still lay amid the rubble of the explosion.

Habib and Draper missions are continuing.

Mr. Habib and Mr. Draper were in the presidential palace five miles (eight kilometers) away at the time of the explosion. But Mr. Draper's wife, Roberta Horng, an editor for NBC television, was visiting the embassy at the time of the explosion and he raced to the compound to search for her. A U.S. marine said she was taken to a hospital with cuts on the temple.

Mr. Dillon said President Amin Gemayel and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan of Lebanon had expressed shock and condolences over the blast. "Both feel like I do," he said, "that we cannot let this stop our work."

Of his own experience, Mr. Dillon said: "I was standing up with a telephone in one hand and a T-shirt in the other, preparing to go jogging when all of a sudden my office collapsed around me."

Mr. Dillon said he found that he could not move after the explosion.

"Then the staff removed some pieces of rubble from on top of me," he continued. "I walked out of a broken window, down a few floors and out."

The blast at 1:05 P.M. local time, brought down the front of the central wing of the building and blew a large hole through the ground floor visa section in the northern wing.

An Associated Press reporter said the center section, from the ground to the roof, collapsed like a layer cake and a body could be seen dangling from the fifth floor.

Two other wings of the embassy were still standing, although they sustained heavy damage.

Witnesses said the explosion was caused by a car bomb in a vehicle parked in the circular driveway or just beside the embassy, in West Beirut's predominantly Moslem Fin Macciseh neighborhood.

The blast came 17 hours after an unknown assailant fired at a U.S. marine on Beirut's southern outskirts. The shot pierced his trousers but did not hit him. He fired back 10 times—the first time since arriving in Beirut in September. A French soldier was injured Sunday night in a grenade attack only 15 minutes before the attack on the marines.

Beirut has a grim record of assaults on embassies, usually with large quantities of high explosive, often stored in cars. A year ago, 11 people died when a booby-trapped car blew up at the French Embassy gates. In December 1981, the Iraqi Embassy was destroyed with the loss of about 60 lives.

In Washington, Senator Barry Goldwater, an Arizona Republican, said the United States should recall its marines from Lebanon. But Senator John Tower, a Texas Republican, said the bombing should not affect the U.S. commitment to Lebanon.

"I think it's high time we bring our marines back," said Mr. Goldwater, a member of the Armed Services Committee, in a Senate speech. "I think we're headed for trouble."

But Mr. Tower, asked to comment, said: "I do not see this as deterring us from our effort to bring peace to the Middle East. ... If the act of one or a small group of terrorists could deter the United States from pursuing a policy course that is correct, I think that would do almost irreparable damage to any efforts by the United States to influence the course of events."

Walesa Detained by Polish Police And Queried About Warsaw Trip

WARSAW — Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, was detained by police Monday and released after nine hours of questioning, his wife Danuta said.

She said that Mr. Walesa had been summoned to appear at the Gdansk police station Tuesday morning. Mr. Walesa was detained in the northern city of Olsztyn, 130 miles (209 kilometers) north of Warsaw, as he was driving from Gdansk to the capital.

Mrs. Walesa said that the police questioned her husband about the purpose of his trip. Mr. Walesa later returned to his home in Gdansk, where he had set out with his close friend and the family priest, Father Henryk Jankowski.

■ Sought to Lay Wreath
Earlier, John Kifner of The New York Times filed the following account from Warsaw:

The Polish police took Mr. Walesa into custody by pulling his

car off the highway from Gdansk while he was traveling to Warsaw to lay a wreath on the Warsaw Ghetto monument.

The police stopped Mr. Walesa's car near the provincial capital of Olsztyn, according to an American network television crew following him. The crew members were also held for two hours and their video tapes confiscated.

Last week, Mr. Walesa was held for five hours of questioning after he had issued an announcement that he had met with the fugitive leaders of the Solidarity underground who have called for demonstrations on May 1.

Mr. Walesa had told Western reporters that he intended to have a news conference in Gdansk on Wednesday, presumably about the May 1 demonstrations.

The brief communiqué that Mr. Walesa issued, describing the meeting between himself and the hunted leaders of the underground, said they had "discussed in detail the

country's present situation and coordinated their stand."

Mr. Walesa has said that he intends to meet again with the underground, despite the close surveillance the authorities have been maintaining on him. His wife and other members of his circle have also been called in for questioning.

Father Jankowski, the parish priest for the Gdansk shipyard, had also been detained. "This is another of their gestures of national accord," said Father Jankowski after his release. "They stop people from going about their normal business and try to implicate them in God knows what."

Father Jankowski said that he had been questioned for five hours, but declined to give any details.

Mr. Walesa's household said Monday morning that he was traveling to Warsaw to lay a wreath on the monument to the Jewish fighters of the Ghetto uprising. He was stopped at about 11 A.M.

U.S. Agrees To Sell Israel Plane Parts

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has informed Israel that it can buy American-designed components for a new fighter aircraft to be built in Israel, State Department officials said.

The administration's decision, announced Sunday, was seen by Israeli officials as aimed at gaining

increased Israeli flexibility in the negotiations on the withdrawal of troops from Lebanon.

Moshe Arens, the Israeli defense minister, said the decision was "good news."

"I'm grateful to the president of the United States, and particularly grateful to the secretary of state, George Shultz, who I know has worked hard to bring about this release," he said.

Israeli diplomats said Mr. Arens had been pressing the administration for approval to buy the components in recent weeks because of the need to sign contracts allowing production of the Israeli fighter to go ahead.

Mr. Arens also said he hoped the decision was "an indication of an improvement in relationships, and I hope it is also an indication that in the near future as well, whatever embargo there may be on the F-16 aircraft to Israel will be lifted."

President Ronald Reagan surprised the State Department by stating recently that the administration would not allow contracts to go ahead for the sale of 75 U.S. F-16 fighters to Israel until Israeli troops were out of Lebanon.

The formal approval of the F-16 sale has been delayed since last June, at the outset of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Delivery of the planes is not due until 1985, but Israeli officials said the continued withholding of approval makes them more expensive because of inflation.

Moreover, the Israelis said that by linking the F-16 sale to the Lebanon situation, the administration was doing what it had said it would not do — use military assistance as a lever to achieve political gains.

The Israelis first sought approval to allow U.S. companies to provide components for the Israeli fighter plane months ago.

But the matter was held up, they believed, because of the continued Israeli presence in Lebanon and opposition from American aircraft companies. These companies were said to oppose U.S. cooperation in producing a high-performance plane that could compete with U.S. fighters for sales in other countries.

American officials would not disclose the names of the companies involved or the possible value of the contracts.

The components, which are to be used in the flight controls and manufacture of the wings and tails, are for the Lavie, which Israel hopes to test fly in 1985.

Israel has said the Lavie would replace the American-made A-4 Skyhawks and F-4 Phantoms and the Israeli-built Kfir in the 1990s. It will be powered by a Pratt & Whitney engine under license from Assam. Insights.

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Military Role Appears Affirmed in Thai Vote

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Thai voters in the polls Monday in a national election hailed as a major step toward full democracy, but first returns pointed to a fragmented result that would lead to another coalition government and the likely continuation of strong military influence in Thailand's politics.

The early returns in the voting for a new 324-seat House of Representatives were split among the main parties, with the three parties in the current coalition under Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda winning most of the seats.

[The Thai radio announced that, with nearly 50 percent of the results in, the Social Action Party had garnered 48 seats, the Democrat Party 32 and the Thai Nation Party 25 in the race for 324 seats in the House. The Associated Press said, The radio said 12 seats had fallen to the pro-army Siam Democracy Party while 11 went to the rightist Pracharakon Thai Party. The rest of the decided contests were taken by five other parties and independents.]

The leader of the Social Action Party, former Prime Minister Kukrit Pramo, said as returns began coming in that he expected no single party to gain a majority.

Mr. Kukrit, whose party led the field in the early returns, ruled out becoming prime minister himself, stressing General Prem's acceptability as a compromise choice between the major political parties and the military. Although the 71-year-old Mr. Kukrit and his political allies had campaigned against the military's role in politics with the slogan of "Dictatorship versus

democracy," he has moderated his position in the past few days and called for meetings with military leaders to ensure "stability."

The army commander in chief, General Arthit Kanlang-ek, said he did not know the purpose of Mr. Kukrit's suggestion but was willing to meet with him if it was for "the benefit and stability of the country."

The military supreme commander, General Saiyud Kherdphol, Sunday sought to allay fears of a coup after the election, the first national poll since 1979. He vowed that the military would not "turn the tables on politicians" following the voting. He said, "Everybody wants this country to have democratic rule and therefore must support the new government so that it may last its full four-year term."

Mr. Arthit and key military supporters have been at odds with the main political parties since a parliamentary showdown last month over the army's dominant role in Thai politics.

Despite strong military pressure, the parliament narrowly voted to go ahead with constitutional provisions reducing the powers of the appointed military-dominated Senate, forbidding civil servants, including military officers, from holding political posts and introducing a new voting system for the national elections.

But the army made up part of the loss when Prime Minister Prem, a retired army general, dissolved parliament and called a snap election before the new voting system was in go into effect on April 22.

This means that Monday's voting was held according to the old system, which has favored smaller parties and allowed the military to exert great influence on the fragmented political scene.

Political observers expect that with the parliament divided among a number of parties, the army will make a fresh bid after the election to push through constitutional amendments that will preserve its political powers.



Prem Tinsulanonda

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■ A Marcos foe reportedly has been arrested by the Filipino military on charges of aiding subversives. Page 5.

■ Turkey has called on Western governments for help in preventing attacks on Turkish diplomats by radical Armenian groups. Page 5.

■ Chinese militiamen killed four Vietnamese agents who crossed into China, Beijing radio said, while in Cambodia visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang accused Vietnam of destabilizing Southeast Asia with its attacks on China. Page 5.

■ Philadelphiaans are trying their best to keep the race issue out of the mayoral primary campaign. Page 3.

■ OPEC members believe they are winning their fight to keep oil prices stable. Page 9.

TOMORROW

■ In India's Punjab, concern is rising that the protest movement is being swept toward communal clashes reminiscent of the deadly recent violence in Assam. Insights.

Reagan Saved Money Under New Tax Rules

1982 Return Shows Wealthy Have Gained From Rate Reductions

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Ronald W. & Nancy D. Reagan, occupations President and First Lady, saved about \$44,000 in federal income taxes because of legislation adopted under Mr. Reagan, an analysis of the Reagans' 1982 tax return shows.

In addition, the Reagans, whose net worth is estimated at \$4 million to \$5 million, benefited by a tax saving of about \$4,000 that resulted from an adjustment in the law since he took office but for which he was not directly responsible.

The Reagans' tax return, signed Thursday and distributed Friday by the White House, provides new information about their finances and generally reflects a continued conservative approach to tax matters.

It also shows that, despite a promise last year to be more generous with charitable donations, they rose only a few thousand dollars, to \$15,563, out of a total income of \$741,253. The president's salary is \$200,000 a year.

The return tends to confirm two important, seemingly contradictory propositions:

• The well-to-do are indeed gaining far more than the average citizen from the fairly ambitious reductions that have been made in tax rates since Mr. Reagan came to office.

• The well-to-do are likely to pay more in taxes than they did before.

The calculations of the effect of the president's policies on his personal taxes were made Friday afternoon, with the aid of a computer, by a partner in a major accounting firm. He asked that for professional reasons, because of

the limited time available, he not be identified.

A key part of the Reagans' return was the sale on Jan. 29, 1982, of their home in Pacific Palisades, a Los Angeles suburb. This property, originally on the market for \$1.9 million, brought \$1,000,100. The Reagans' cost, including various improvements, was \$184,120.

Eighty percent of the sale price, or \$800,000, was received in 1982 with the balance deferred to an unspecified date. The bulk of the proceeds appear to have been transferred, as the White House indicated, to the blind trust set up for Mr. Reagan when he took office.

The trust, started with \$740,000 from the sale of stocks and other assets, is handled by Raymond J. Armstrong, president of the Starwood Corp., a relatively small New York investment manager.

Mr. Armstrong would not divulge the current size of the trust or how the Reagan investments fared in the stock and bond market rally that began last summer. "I'm pleased," was his only comment.

In selling the house, the Reagans took advantage of the one-time exclusion available to people over 55 who sell a home that has been their principal residence. The Reagan-sponsored Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 raised this exclusion to \$125,000 from \$100,000, thereby saving the Reagans \$4,000.

If they had waited much longer to sell the house, which they bought in 1955, they would have lost the exclusion since they would not have met the test of living in it for at least three of the most recent five years. Had they sold it much sooner, their tax bill would have been tens of thousands of dollars higher.

The overwhelming benefit to the Reagans from the 1981 tax law was the provision that reduced the highest tax bracket on all income to 50 percent from 70 percent. Previously it was only "earned" income that was limited to 50 percent.

This cut, the calculations showed, saved the Reagans about \$47,000, including the benefit for the house sale. An additional \$1,000 or so in savings came from the 10-percent tax cut of last July 1.

Although the Reagans have gained about \$48,000 so far in tax benefits from policies Mr. Reagan initiated, it is also true that their taxes have risen sharply. The Reagans' total liability was \$292,616, up from \$165,641 for 1981 and \$67,465 for 1980.

The return also showed the contributions to charity as follows: \$9,963 in unspecified cash contributions; a cash gift of \$5,000 to Eureka College in Illinois; Mr. Reagan's alma mater, and a donation by Mrs. Reagan to The College League, a Los Angeles organization, of an ornate wrought-iron table and four chairs "in perfect condition" valued at \$600.

Fees for legal work and tax preparation, performed by the Los Angeles firm of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, totaled \$36,172 for 1981, producing a deduction of that amount for 1982.

Although the size of the Reagans' blind trust is not known, the return showed that it generated \$158,000 in income last year, from \$76,500 in 1981. The management fee was \$7,200.

Once again, the Reagans did not choose to have \$2 of their taxes earmarked for public campaign financing.

Soviet Arms in Syria Pose Questions for West

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Syria's expansion of ground, armored and air forces and the installation of SA-5 missile sites manned by Soviet soldiers raise two questions for United States and other intelligence services.

Are military developments in Syria part of a countdown to another Israeli-Arab confrontation? Or is the improvement in Syria's military position because of Russian arms transfers simply a means of re-establishing the Soviet Union's presence in the region?

There is general agreement among Western intelligence sources that there are no signs that Isra-

el, as the Kremlin has alleged, is preparing for a spring offensive against Syria. On the contrary, there are indications that the Israeli high command would like to reduce its troop commitment to Lebanon, possibly by thinning out

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forces in the Chuf mountains in the north.

This would be a calculated risk, highly placed Israeli sources say, because of the reorganization and strengthening of Syrian ground and air forces that has accelerated since last summer's fighting in Lebanon.

The Syrian reinforcement has

been more than balanced, military sources said, by Israel's construction of extensive bases in southern and central Lebanon. These include helicopter landing pads, tank parks, radar installations, barracks and airstrips.

These are intended, intelligence sources said, for both the support of the approximately 30,000 Israeli troops in the country and as staging areas for reinforcements in case of war.

Syria deploys six armored and two mechanized infantry divisions armed with 3,800 to 4,000 tanks. Two divisions have Soviet T-72 tanks, the most modern Russian tank in general service, and deploy the long-range 125mm gun as divisional artillery.

Israeli fighters and fighter-bombers destroyed close to 100 Syrian aircraft in the fighting last summer. Intelligence officers in Israel and among NATO allies report that the majority of these aircraft have been replaced with later-model MiG and Sukhoi fighters and fighter-bombers.

The SA-5 surface-to-air missile batteries are the most significant military addition to Syria's strength. In a war they would give Syria the capacity to destroy Hawkeye airborne-warning planes that are central to the Israeli Air Force's command and control system.

Israeli sources put the SA-5's range at 300 miles (480 kilometers). Western analysts put the range of the missile at about 155 miles. Even at that range, however, the missiles could reach out into the eastern Mediterranean to engage aircraft of the U.S. Sixth Fleet should a Middle East war develop into a conflict involving the United States.

U.S. and Israeli sources say the Russians are very sensitive about the missiles. They have emphasized to the Syrian high command that the SA-5's, the first to be deployed outside the Soviet Union, will be under Soviet control in a crisis.

The missile's deployment has been in accord with Syria's defensive strategy. One battery covers the Scud surface-to-surface missiles believed to be in southeastern Syria. Another has been deployed in the north in the Homs area from which, Israeli sources said, the missiles could cover ships and aircraft operating from Cyprus. Other batteries are placed to defend Damascus.

In each case the batteries are protected by short-range surface-to-air missiles.

Syria's major weakness in the present situation is the dispersion of forces. There are about 30,000 troops deployed in the Bekaa Valley, another 1,000 in the mountains of Lebanon and 5,000 more in the northern Bekaa and near Tripoli. To present a real threat to Israeli forces, intelligence sources said, there would have to be a major force including a large proportion of those in Lebanon.

Soviet Aide Sees Hope at Geneva If 2 Sides Meet Halfway on Arms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Victor Isakov, an official at the Soviet Embassy, has said there is "no reason to be optimistic" about arms-control negotiations in Geneva but that "if we are met at least halfway" by U.S. negotiators there is "reason to hope we can find solutions in this area."

Mr. Isakov, speaking Sunday on a CBS television news program, warned that the Soviet Union might deploy medium-range nuclear missiles within striking distance of the United States if members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization proceed with plans to install new nuclear weapons.

However, Mr. Isakov refused to say where the Soviet Union might place its missiles.

Asked whether he saw cause for optimism or signs of progress in the Geneva negotiations, Mr. Isakov said: "There is no reason to be optimistic." The proposals "introduced by the United States" are "hard to accept," he said.

President Ronald Reagan has proposed that the United States reduce substantially the 572 missiles

scheduled for deployment in Western Europe beginning in December if the Soviet Union reciprocated by dismantling some of its SS-20s. The offer has been rejected by the Soviet Union.

Referring to the arms talks, Mr. Isakov said nobody in Moscow "expects the United States to forget about its national security," adding: "If we are met at least halfway by the United States negotiating team, then there is reason to hope we can find a solution because a solution is possible."

He disputed reports that Nicaragua was a potential site for Soviet

missiles. But he did indicate that the missiles would be deployed "somewhere around the United States."

Exactly where is a "technical matter," he said, adding that any such action would be regarded by Moscow as "forced" by the United States.

The U.S. assistant defense secretary, Richard N. Perle, interviewed on another program Sunday, said that deployment of Soviet nuclear missiles in the Western Hemisphere would constitute a "very dangerous escalation" and violate arms-control agreements.

Romanian Questioned by Austrians

VIENNA (Reuters) — A Romanian sent home by Britain last month was being interrogated by Austrian police Monday pending a decision on whether to grant him political asylum, an Interior Ministry spokesman said.

The spokesman said Stancu Papusoi, who is at a refugee camp south of Vienna, could not speak with outsiders while his interroga-

tion was in progress. Mr. Papusoi, 29, arrived in Austria on April 6 aboard a train, destitute and without a ticket, after traveling from Romania via Hungary.

The police said they had held Mr. Papusoi in the western Austrian town of Wels and later transferred him to the Traiskirchen refugee camp after he had asked for asylum.



COCONUT BREAK — A man drinks from a coconut as he sits on the roof of a storm-damaged house in Tlaxi, Tahiti. Nearly 25,000 people were reported homeless after a hurricane last week. French soldiers distributed tents, food, hammers and nails.

Israel Ignores Protests, Opens Big Settlement

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

MOUNT GERIZIM, Israeli-occupied West Bank — Over strenuous objections from the opposition Labor Party, the government used the 35th anniversary of Israel's independence Monday to inaugurate a major Jewish settlement on the occupied West Bank.

Thousands of Israelis, supporting and opposing the settlement policy, demonstrated peacefully on a mountaintop south of Nablus, one of the largest Arab cities in the territory.

Protesters from the Peace Now movement, which opposes settlements, outnumbered the pro-settlement people by several times. Soldiers kept the groups apart.

The peaceful nature of the demonstrations carried considerable significance for Israelis on both sides.

One man was killed in a hand-grenade attack last February on Peace Now demonstrators outside Prime Minister Menachem Begin's office. No arrests have been made.

Monday's gathering had all the potential for trouble, since Israelis on each side of the issue often express extreme contempt for those on the other.

Eliyahu Haezini, a lawyer who lives in the West Bank settlement of Qiryat Arba, said he thought the Peace Now people had become essentially anti-Zionist. But, he said, "I am completely confident that their children belong to us."

He gestured toward the Peace Now demonstrators and smiled. "This is a sickness that will pass," he said. "They themselves, in 30 years, will proudly tell their children that they were here on this day and will hide in what camp they were."

The new settlement, converted from an army outpost, is designed to develop into a city competing with Nablus. To oppose it, Peace Now set up a settlement of its own last week at the foot of the mountain.

Yitzhak Rabin, a former prime minister; Shimon Peres, head of the Labor Party; and leaders of the United Kibbutz Movement ap-

pealed to the Begin government to postpone the inaugural ceremony, arguing that it was wrong to stage a divisive political event on Independence Day, which celebrates Israel's birth in 1948.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens was originally scheduled to speak at the ceremony but withdrew.

Begin Rules Out Freeze
Earlier, Norman Kerner of the Los Angeles Times reported from Jerusalem.

Mr. Begin has offered to resume the deadlocked U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian negotiations for Palestinian autonomy but ruled out a freeze on Jewish settlement in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as a precondition.

In a televised speech Sunday marking Independence Day, Mr. Begin said Israel has an "inalienable right" to hold and settle the territories that it occupied during the 1967 war.

"The negotiations for implementing the autonomy for the Arab residents in Samaria, Judea and the Gaza district should be renewed," Mr. Begin said.

"The resumption of negotiations does not have to — and cannot — be conditional on the freezing of Jewish settlement in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district," he said.

"This settlement is legal and derives from our inalienable right to the land of Israel," Israel calls the West Bank, Judea and Samaria.

Egypt has said it will not resume the talks until Israeli forces have withdrawn from Lebanon. In addition, Cairo has called for Israel to take "confidence-raising" steps intended to convince the Palestinian residents of the territories to join in the negotiations. Egypt has said that a settlement freeze would be the most effective gesture Israel could make toward the local Arab population.

Mr. Begin's emphasis on continuing Jewish settlement was another blow to President Ronald Reagan's Middle East policy, which calls for Israel to yield full autonomy in the captured territory to the Palestinians as part of an ultimate peace settlement with its Arab neighbors.

WORLD BRIEFS

NATO Leader Expects French Aid

PARIS (UPI) — Although the French armed forces are outside the NATO military command, France likely would "quickly" join the Western allies if there were a threat from the Warsaw Pact, General Bernard W. Rogers said Monday.

"If there was a confrontation between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, I believe the political forces of France would make the decision very quickly to join us," General Rogers said at a luncheon of the Anglo-American Press Association. The general has served since 1979 as supreme allied commander of NATO forces and commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in Europe.

On another touchy question facing NATO, General Rogers appeared to consider sharing responsibility with Britain over NATO weapons based in Britain. He said he would accept a "dual key" under U.S.-British control if necessary. "I want those weapons on British soil," he said.

Talks on Soviet-China Pact Hinted

TOKYO (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has offered China an agreement guaranteeing nonuse of nuclear weapons, a senior official in the Japanese Foreign Ministry said in parliament Monday.

Yoshiya Kato, director-general of the ministry's European affairs bureau, said Mikhail Kapitsa, a Soviet deputy foreign minister, referred to the offer when he visited Tokyo last week. Diplomatic sources said they believed the offer might have been taken up at talks in Moscow in March to discuss normalizing Chinese-Soviet relations.

Last week, Mr. Kapitsa offered Japan an agreement guaranteeing nonuse of nuclear weapons if Tokyo maintained its nonnuclear policy. Japan rejected the offer, saying that a nuclear-armed nation had a duty not to attack nonnuclear countries and that such a pledge would not be effective without concrete guarantees.

U.S. and Mexican Officials Meet

MEXICO CITY (AP) — The United States and Mexico opened two days of high-level talks Monday with both sides stressing the need to strengthen economic ties while minimizing their profound differences over Central America. The discussions are the first major ones since President Miguel de la Madrid took office in December.

Donald T. Regan, the U.S. treasury secretary, set the tone for the meeting by saying that the economic recovery under way in the United States would help ease Mexico's economic crisis. "Part of our success will be your success," he said.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor also spoke, but made only brief references to Central America.

Bonn Protests Border Incident

BONN (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl Monday telephoned the East German leader, Erich Honecker, to demand an explanation for the death of a West German citizen under police questioning in East Germany.

In protest at the incident, Mr. Kohl declined to meet a visiting East German Politburo member, Günter Mittag. Bonn's minister for inter-German relations, Heinrich Winkler, said the case might prevent a planned visit here by Mr. Honecker later this year.

East Germany meanwhile reaffirmed that the man, 46-year-old Rudolf Burkert, died of a heart attack while being questioned at a frontier crossing into West Berlin on April 10. A West German postmortem confirmed that Mr. Burkert had suffered a heart attack but that he also had head injuries.

Attenborough Shifts on Premiere

LONDON (UPI) — Sir Richard Attenborough Monday revised his decision not to attend segregated South African premieres of his Oscar-winning film "Gandhi," saying he would go if the government opened all performances of the film to all races.

"The condition is that the government of South Africa open every performance of 'Gandhi' to all races throughout the film's entire run without requirement for any cinema to apply for a permit," he said.

Mr. Attenborough, who produced and directed the movie that won eight Oscars, originally planned to attend the segregated premieres even though he said Thursday he felt "very uncomfortable about it." However, after being condemned by anti-racist groups, members of the Gandhi family and his own union, Mr. Attenborough had decided against making the trip.

For the Record

VIENNA (Reuters) — The Yugoslav Communist Party leader, Mijia Ribicki, arrived in Bucharest Monday for talks with the Romanian president and Communist Party chief, Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian state news agency said.

NEW YORK (UPI) — Suburban railroads serving 90,000 commuters in southern New York state and Connecticut returned to full service Monday after a six-week strike ended with an agreement by union leaders and management to submit their dispute to binding arbitration.

BERLIN (UPI) — Piotr Winogrodski, 22, a Polish militiaman, was sentenced by a West Berlin court Monday to five years in prison for hijacking a Polish airliner, which he was supposed to be guarding, to the Tempelhof U.S. military airport Nov. 22.

MONZA, Italy (Reuters) — The trial opened here Monday of five senior company officials charged with responsibility for the 1976 Seveso pollution disaster, but was adjourned until May 11. Lawyers for both the Italian town of Seveso and the Swiss owners of the chemical plant where an explosion occurred, Giavandani, a subsidiary of the multinational, Hoffmann-La Roche, requested the delay.

CORRECTION: Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the former UN high commissioner for refugees, was incorrectly referred to as the Aga Khan in the People column of the April 16-17 editions of the International Herald Tribune. The prince is the uncle of the Aga Khan.

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Meet the New Spanish Government

May 30 and 31, 1983 in Madrid

The election of a Socialist government in Spain is of particular significance to the international business community. After initial steps characterized more by pragmatic moderation than by left-wing ideology, the government of Felipe González is being closely watched to see whether it will succeed in restoring economic health to the country.

To help senior executives of foreign companies assess the prospects for their activities and investments in Spain, the International Herald Tribune and the High Council of Spanish Chambers of Commerce have organized, with the cooperation of the Spanish government, a conference on

"New Spanish Economic Policies," to be held May 30 and 31 at the Palace Hotel in Madrid.

The conference will be addressed by President of the Government Felipe González and those members of his government most directly involved in formulating and implementing the policies that will affect business in Spain. Additional presentations will be given by bankers, businessmen and trade union officials.

Each session will be followed by a question and answer period and simultaneous English, French and Spanish translations will be provided at all times.

To register for this exceptional international conference, please complete and return the registration form below today.

MAY 30, 1983

GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW SPANISH ECONOMIC POLICY

Felipe González, President of the Government

FOREIGN POLICY

Fernando Morán, Minister of Foreign Affairs

FOREIGN TRADE

Luis Velasco, Secretary of State for Commerce

LUNCHEON ADDRESS

Miguel Boyer, Minister of Economy and Finance

FINANCIAL AND MONETARY POLICY

José Alvarez Rendueles, Governor of the Bank of Spain, Miguel Ángel Fernández Ordóñez, Secretary of State for Economy and Planning

PANEL OF SPANISH AND FOREIGN BANKS

Chairman: Rafael Termes, President of the Spanish Private Banking Association

MAY 31, 1983

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Carlos Solchaga, Minister of Industry Enrique Mayra, President of the National Industry Institute (INI)

FISCAL AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT POLICY

José Víctor Sevilla, Secretary of State for Finance Gerardo Burgos, Director General of Foreign Transactions

PANEL OF SPANISH BUSINESSMEN

Chairman: Adrián Piza, President of the Madrid Chamber of Commerce and Industry

LUNCHEON ADDRESS

Speakers to be announced

TRADE UNION POLICY

Nicolás Redondo, Secretary General of UGT Marcelino Camacho, Secretary General of CCOO

SOCIAL POLICY

Joaquín Almunia, Minister of Labor and Social Security

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Return to: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office 181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

Or telephone: 747 12 65, ext. 301, or telex: 612832

Please enroll the following participant for the conference to be held May 30 and 31, 1983 in Madrid. The participation fee is US\$775 or the equivalent for each participant.

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Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellations that is postmarked on or before May 16. A cancellation fee of US\$150 will be incurred after this date. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee. Substitutions will be accepted at any time.

HOTEL RESERVATION FORM

Return to: Reservations Manager, Palace Hotel Plaza de las Cortes, 7, Madrid 14, Spain. Tel: 429 75 51/429 41 44. Telex: 22272

A block of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates. Reservations must be received by May 23.

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Israel to Buy U.S. Jet Parts

(Continued from Page 1)

ready approved by the United States. Mr. Shultz had been reported by State Department officials to have sought to end the delay on the sale of the F-16s on the ground that this would only stiffen Israel's resistance to political concessions in the negotiations with Lebanon on a troop withdrawal.

But State Department officials said Sunday that given Mr. Reagan's public linking of the F-16 sales to the pullout, it was very unlikely the F-16s would be approved before there was a withdrawal, or at least an agreement.

In a U.S. television interview, Mr. Arens said Sunday he did not know when the negotiations would be concluded, but added, "We've made a lot of progress and I think there's probably optimism both in Beirut and in Jerusalem at the present time."

17 Die in Ganges River

United Press International

NEW DELHI — A boat carrying about 50 Hindus from a religious ceremony on the banks of the Ganges River capsized, drowning 17 persons, news agency reports said Monday. The boat was taking mostly women and children back from a temple close to the Hindu holy city of Benares, 450 miles (720 kilometers) southeast of New Delhi.

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Philadelphians Keep Race Out of Campaign

Mayoral Primary Shows Whites Accept Power-Sharing With Blacks

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service

PHILADELPHIA — Philadelphia bears a strong ethnic and racial resemblance to Chicago, but unlike Chicago's mayoral race, the one here is a contest between two candidates doing their best to keep racial passions from flaring.

"It simply isn't politically expedient in Philadelphia to exploit race," said Ben Lasky, executive director of the Fellowship Commission, a local civic group that recently held a news conference at which Frank L. Rizzo, the white former mayor, and W. Wilson Goode, 44, the black former city manager, pledged not to inject race or religion into the Democratic primary campaign.

Philadelphia is a typically unmelting, big-city melting pot, which has endured its share of racial divisiveness in recent years. Both camps take it as a given that on May 17 the vote will break heavily along racial lines in a primary in which about 44 percent of the registered Democratic voters are black.

But the dialogue of this campaign has been almost entirely devoid of racial code words, and the temperature of the electorate seems as cool as Chicago's was hot.

In a sense, Philadelphia has already had its Chicago. It went through a period in the late 1970s when blacks, after generations of electoral slumber, became angry about back-of-the-hand treatment from City Hall and started registering to vote in unprecedented numbers.

The results have been dramatic. In the last four years, Philadelphia has seen its first black city council president, its first black school superintendent and its first black city managing director and has elected about a

dozen young, independent black legislators to the city council and state general assembly.

"We just don't have to rabble-rouse anymore," said Chaka Faidel, 26, a state legislator from West Philadelphia who broke into politics registering blacks to vote against a 1978 charter amendment that would have permitted Mr. Rizzo to seek a third successive mayoral term.

"The race issue is very subdued now," he said. "It's not part and parcel of the everyday campaign."

"When I'm out in the ethnic white wards, I pick up a sense of resignation about the idea of a black mayor," said Ed Schwartz, a progressive white community organizer running for an at-large city council seat. "The attitude almost seems to be, 'Well, it's inevitable.'"

With blacks in the political mainstream and whites growing more accustomed to the idea of sharing political power, a third factor has helped to keep the lid on in Philadelphia: the personalities and strategies of the candidates.

Mr. Goode projects a no-nonsense, businesslike image. In reaching to blacks and whites, he comes across as tough on crime, eager to work with downtown developers and mindful of the concerns of all neighborhoods.

Mr. Rizzo, 62, is all personality, full of charm and fire and eager to live down what he considers a false image as a racial polarizer. "When it comes to justice rights, I'm a stand-out liberal," he has said.

Despite Mr. Goode's 19-point lead in the most recent television poll, Neil Oxman, his media adviser, said he believes "we've got a two-point race on our hands."

As he sees it, the candidates start with irreducible bases about equal in size — Mr. Goode with the black vote plus the 10 to 15 percent of the white vote that is vehemently anti-Rizzo, and Mr. Rizzo with the white ethnic vote.

"We're both going after maybe 10 percent of the white vote that is persuadable," Mr. Oxman said.

The fight for that vote has been an old-fashioned political brawl, with each slashing away at the other's record. Mr. Rizzo's camp believes that Mr. Goode entered the campaign with an inflated, goody-goody image, and that he is ripe for a fall.

Mr. Rizzo has begun hammering Mr. Goode for being No. 2 man to Mayor William J. Green, who earlier this month announced that the city is facing a \$99-million deficit and proposed modest increases in the property, wage and business taxes.

Mr. Rizzo also claims that since the "Goode-Green" administration succeeded him in 1980, crime has gone up, trash collection down and "the only thing they've done on economic development is to cut ribbons on projects I started."

Mr. Goode replies that as mayor Mr. Rizzo enacted the largest tax increases in city history, left his successor with a hidden deficit of more than \$100 million, operated City Hall as a patronage haven and stood idle while the city lost nearly 100,000 jobs.

Mr. Goode recently called Mr. Rizzo a "national embarrassment" after Mr. Rizzo had called Mr. Goode a "big man."

But, to the relief of just about all Philadelphians, neither man is calling the other a racist.

Racial Gains In the U.S. Seen Abroad

Foreign Papers Cite Election in Chicago

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

PARIS — Harold Washington's election as the first black mayor of Chicago drew wide international press coverage and many commentators around the world cited his victory as a sign of racial progress in the United States.

"The lesson of Chicago, despite the harsh words of the campaign," wrote the Paris daily newspaper *Le Monde*, "is a happy one not only for the Democratic Party, but for democracy itself."

But most newspapers also highlighted the bitter racial divisions that marked the contest between Mr. Washington, a congressman, and Bernard E. Epton, a lawyer and businessman, who is white.

"Americans," London's conservative *Daily Telegraph* said in an editorial, "have witnessed an election they might best try to forget."

El Pais, the influential Spanish paper, seemed typical of the overall foreign press coverage when it commented: "Undoubtedly, the results of the election are a positive thing for the U.S., but in the background there is a troubling residue."

Newspapers outside the United States often pay a good deal of attention to developments in American party politics, but only rarely do they pay close attention to local elections.

Many papers highlighted the election of "the first black mayor of America's second-largest city" and others considered the effect the campaign would have on the 1984 presidential election.

In Africa, the election was a major story, according to the editors of two major papers in Nairobi.

"We had stories all along following the campaign," said Gideon Mutho, assistant managing editor of the *Daily Nation*, Mr. Washington's victory, he noted, received front-page coverage in the *Daily Nation*.

Frank Ojiambo, deputy news editor for the *Standard*, said Kenyans "closely followed the various activities that preceded the election, mainly through wire reports and the Voice of America."

In France, several newspapers, particularly *Le Monde*, gave Mr. Washington's victory a prominent place on their front pages, and the election was major news in Italian newspapers and on television.

In West Germany and South Africa, the story was reported on many front pages, usually in short items. In Spain, news of the election tended to be covered in long articles on inside pages.

Many newspapers, like *Le Matin* and *Libération*, the Paris dailies of the non-Communist left, emphasized that Mr. Washington could not have won without whites' votes, and saw the outcome as an indication of a retreat from racism.

The foreign press also emphasized the growing importance of black voters in American politics. Die Welt, a conservative West German paper, said the election "demonstrates the newly won self-confidence of the colored votes in the U.S."

Paris daily noted, "The blacks won because they mobilized themselves."

The harshly racial character of the campaign also received much attention. *Le Figaro's* correspondent said a U.S. election campaign had "never been so deliberately racist," while *The Times* of London called the election an "expression of the white flight that has made Chicago a city of residential apartheid."

Poll Says U.K. Voters Favor Early Election

LONDON — A majority of British voters would prefer the next general election to be called sooner rather than later but almost half remain undecided about how to vote, according to a public opinion poll published Monday.

The poll, conducted Saturday for Independent Television News, gave the Conservative government 48 percent, the opposition Labour Party 36 percent, the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance 12 percent and others 4 percent. It found that 51 percent of the electorate favored an early election but that only 55 percent had made up their minds about which party to support.

Washington Post and N.Y. Times Are Each Awarded Two Pulitzers

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Washington Post and The New York Times each took two awards in the 67th Pulitzer Prize journalism competition, Columbia University announced Monday.

Thomas L. Friedman of The Times and Loren Jenkins of The Post shared the award in international reporting for their coverage of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its aftermath.

Loretta Tolani of The Post won the special local reporting award for her investigation of rape and sexual assault in the Prince Georges County, Maryland, Detention Center.

Nan Robertson of The Times won the feature writing award for her account of her struggle with toxic shock syndrome.

In the category of distinguished public service, the Jackson (Mississippi) Clarion-Ledger won for stories, illustrations and editorials in support of a legislative battle to reform the state's public education system.

The journalism prizes, most of which carry \$1,000 cash awards, were announced by Michael I. Sovern, president of Columbia University, which administers the competition under the will of the late publisher Joseph Pulitzer.

The Boston Globe won the national affairs award for a magazine supplement by staff writers on the nuclear arms race.

The general local reporting award went to the staff of The Fort Wayne (Indiana) News-Sentinel.

for its "courageous and resourceful coverage" of a flood that devastated the town in March 1982.

Bill Foley of The Associated Press received the spot news photography award for a series of pictures of victims and survivors of the massacre at the Sabra camp in Beirut. The feature photography award went to James B. Dickman of The Dallas Times Herald for photographs from El Salvador.

The award for distinguished editorial writing went to the editorial board of The Miami Herald for a campaign against the federal detention of illegal Haitian immigrants.

Claude Sifton of the Raleigh (North Carolina) News & Observer received the award for distinguished commentary.

Mamela Hoelterhoff, arts editor of The Wall Street Journal, won the prize for criticism.

Richard Locher of the Chicago Tribune was awarded the prize for editorial cartooning.

Pulitzer Prizes for literature were also announced Monday. Alice Walker, the first black woman to win the Pulitzer for fiction, received the award for her novel, "The Color Purple."

Russell Baker, a New York Times columnist, was awarded the Pulitzer for his autobiography "Growing Up." Mr. Baker's previously won a Pulitzer in journalism for his column.

The prize for a distinguished play went to "Night, Mother," by Marsha Norman.

The award in the history category went to "The Transformation of Virginia, 1740-1790," by Rhys L. Isaac. For distinguished volume of verse, Galway Kinnell won for his "Selected Poems."

Susan Sheehan won the nonfiction award for "Is There No Place on Earth for Me?" The prize for musical composition was awarded to "Three Movements for Orchestra," by Ellen T. Zwlich.

Miss Walker's novel, published in 1982, is the story of Celie, a teen-age bride with a family in the rural American South and Nettie, her sister, a missionary in Africa.

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In Cranston Campaign, Shrewd Steps Pay Off

By Robert Shogan

Los Angeles Times Service

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois — In a statewide legislative office here one day last week, Senator Alan Cranston stood with his arm around a young black woman while she beamed and a camera clicked.

Mr. Cranston's admirer was state Representative Carol Mosely Brown of Chicago. Like most of the other Illinois Democrats who greeted Senator Cranston warmly here, Mrs. Brown had scarcely considered backing the Californian's candidacy for the presidency.

But then came Mr. Cranston's timely endorsement of U.S. Representative Harold Washington, the black Democrat and eventual winner in the bitter Chicago mayoral race.

Mrs. Brown, who is now measuring Senator Cranston against the Democratic front-runner, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, said Senator Cranston "certainly helped himself tremendously with that."

That endorsement was one of a number of shrewd steps Senator Cranston has taken since he started running for the presidency.

He remains a distinct long shot. But in less than three months he has transformed himself in the eyes of Democratic liberal activists from little better than a laughingstock into a serious factor in the Democratic race for the 1984 presidential nomination.

A Democratic Party official, who preferred to remain anonymous and officially neutral, said: "The one thing that's consistently happened in this campaign is that Alan Cranston has managed to make sure out of every opportunity and every challenge that he was accepted to."

Mr. Cranston's eye-catching moves include:

• Pressing the California Democratic Party into holding a presidential poll at its January convention, which Senator Cranston won handily, establishing his bona fides in his own state.

• Facing up to the AFL-CIO president, Lane Kirkland, and getting him to acknowledge that Senator Cranston had to be considered as a possibility for the labor federation's endorsement, which most observers had assumed would go to Mr. Mondale.

• Concentrating his time and energy on Massachusetts, enabling him to finish a surprising second in a straw poll of delegates to that state's April 9 Democratic convention.

Underlying these tactical maneuvers has been a strong substantive campaign theme built around Mr. Cranston's pledges to bring about full employment and to end the nuclear arms race.

Mr. Cranston's gains reflect not only his own strength but what his

Massachusetts campaign manager, Thelma Schlesinger, calls "the basic doubts that many liberals still have about Mondale."

At a caucus of labor delegates to the Massachusetts convention, Senator Cranston declared: "Remember, every office I've won I won by winning an election, not by winning an appointment."

This is a pointed reminder that Mr. Mondale had moved up the political ladder by being appointed to fill vacancies and had given up on running for president before Jimmy Carter selected him as his running mate in 1976.

Mr. Cranston's camp considers Mr. Mondale far from invincible. Harris Wofford, the former Kennedy administration official who is co-chairman of Mr. Cranston's national campaign, said that it would be hard for Mr. Mondale "to stand up to the prolonged scrutiny he's going to get as front-runner."

But there is another question, which is how much scrutiny Senator Cranston himself can stand.

Asked at a reception in Springfield about President Ronald Reagan's three-year tax cut, Senator Cranston said: "I'm the only presidential candidate who voted against it every time it came up."

Two of Mr. Cranston's rivals for the nomination, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, voted against the tax cut on the final roll call.

Senator Cranston explained that he decided to vote for the tax bill because he had fought against Mr. Reagan's budget cuts "and I didn't want to be in the position of opposing everything the president wanted."

Andropov Rival Absent at Talks

MOSCOW — High-ranking Kremlin leaders and provincial party officials met in Moscow Monday to discuss Soviet agricultural concerns, but noticeably absent was Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Politburo member who is considered the top rival of the party chief, Yuri V. Andropov.

No immediate explanation was offered for the absence of Mr. Chernenko, 71, the only full or alternate member of the Politburo not in attendance. In a Russian-language broadcast, Radio Moscow listed by name all the high-ranking officials in attendance, but for Mr. Chernenko.

The bulk of the meeting was taken up with a discussion of the Soviet food program and agricultural issues, according to the Radio Moscow report.



Alan Cranston

M. Aminu Kano, Political Leader In Nigeria, Dies

United Press International

LAGOS — Malan Aminu Kano, 62, leader of the People's Redemption Party and a candidate in Nigeria's coming presidential election, died at his home in the northern city of Kano on Sunday, Nigeria radio said.

The cause of death was not immediately determined. Mr. Aminu Kano was interred in Kano Sunday according to Moslem rites, the radio said.

Mr. Aminu Kano, who started out as a teacher, entered parliament in 1959.

He was a delegate to successive constitutional talks in the 1960s, leading to Nigerian independence from Britain in 1960. He once headed the Nigerian delegation to the UN Commission on Trade and Development.

He also served as commissioner for communications and later minister for health from 1967 to 1973.

An unsuccessful presidential candidate in 1979, Mr. Aminu Kano was to have run again this August against five other candidates.

A noted local writer, he published two plays, a book on travel and a study of "Politics and Administration in Post-War Nigeria."

Felix Pappalardi

NEW YORK (UPI) — Felix Pappalardi, 41, the pop musician and producer of the rock groups Cream and Mountain, was shot and killed in his apartment in a dispute with his wife, the authorities said. She was charged with the killing.

Mr. Pappalardi's wife, Gail Collins, 43, a songwriter, was taken in for questioning Sunday after she called the police, who found her husband's body in their Manhattan apartment.



Ernest F. Hollings

Hollings Is In Race for White House

The Associated Press

COLUMBIA, South Carolina — Pledging "to put the people of our country back to work by putting government back to work for the people," Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina announced his candidacy Monday for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr. Hollings, 61, a former South Carolina governor, said the United States had all the elements of economic success — human ingenuity, industrial muscle and scientific imagination.

"But we lack the leadership to combine these precious resources into a partnership," he said. "Only a president can mobilize these resources in a common cause. I intend to be such a president."

Mr. Hollings, who has been called a hawk on defense and a moderate on social issues, said the country was looking for "someone who's not a big spender and who's not insensitive."

President Ronald Reagan, he said, has delivered "disastrous deficits, caused depression-level joblessness and he has demolished the consensus we needed for the rebuilding of our depleted defenses."

Mr. Hollings reiterated his long-standing proposals to freeze spending increases, forgo the federal income tax cut scheduled for July and hold the line on military spending.

Other Democrats who have formally announced their candidacy are former Vice President Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, Senator Alan Cranston of California, and former Governor Reubin O. Askew of Florida. Senator John Glenn of Ohio is scheduled to announce his candidacy Thursday.

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Jordan's Door Slams

President Ronald Reagan wants to believe that King Hussein's resounding "no" to negotiations with Israel only means "not yet." He wants to believe that the rejection of his approach to peace by the Palestine Liberation Organization was engineered by a few radicals and might yet be undone. But it is hard to imagine that Middle East politics can soon create a better climate for the compromise Mr. Reagan was trying to sell. More likely, another chapter in the Arab-Israeli conflict is now closed, with fateful consequences all around.

King Hussein, the region's preeminent survivor, has wriggled through another tough round. He spared himself the prospect of trying to rule the West Bank in tense collaboration with Israel — and still avoided blame for the diplomatic collapse. Mr. Reagan, through the Saudis, was to have arranged for the blessings of the Arab League. But the league deferred, as always, to the PLO. And the PLO remains in fantasy, of victory over Israel culminating in a Palestinian state.

Now, in the real world, Israel will absorb the land it covets, denying even autonomy to 1.4 million Palestinians. The United States will remain torn between its commitment to Israel and its quest for friends in a resentful Arab world. The Soviet Union will go on exploiting the conflict. The PLO will prosper as a "liberation" fraternity but produce only ineffectual terror. And the Palestinian people will nurse a grievance against them all.

Why are monarchs as shrewd as King Hussein and as wealthy as King Fahd so beholden to the weak exile army of the PLO? The unavoidable answer is that they choose to be beholden, for reasons of state. The reason must be that the legitimacy of Arab governments, particularly the most conservative, greatly depends on their appearing loyal to the one remaining pan-Arab cause.

This ideological commitment clearly overrides any interest the Arab monarchs have in the welfare of Palestinians or in regional peace and alliance with the United States. It is a priority that has been plain since 1973, when Anwar Sadat set out to put Arab national interests first.

To do so, he felt obligated to fight a major war, to establish himself, in Egypt, as the faithful heir of Nasser's pan-Arabism. Only then could he escape the ideological stranglehold of the PLO and break ranks with the Arab League. When President Jimmy Carter then proposed a multicountry negotiation to create a Palestinian "homeland" linked to Jordan, Sadat instantly understood that the Arab group would always defer to the extremists in its ranks. He went to Jerusalem alone.

From Camp David on, the United States and Egypt begged the Jordanians and Saudis and Gulf states to follow, and pointed a path by getting Israel to promise a "full autonomy" that might evolve into a Palestinian homeland. But the Arab kings, lacking Sadat's inner strength and war credentials, did not dare. To this day, they think their domestic peace could not survive such a deal with Israel. To deflect the energies of Arab radicals, they bow to a PLO that they themselves court and sustain.

Reasonably enough, after Israel's assault in Lebanon dramatized the impotence of the PLO, Mr. Reagan tried the Camp David formula one more time. Israel's colonization of the West Bank showed that the time for dividing the territory is short and that Jordan is the essential party to any deal. King Hussein showed a reluctant interest, but only if the Saudis and Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, gave him cover. When they demurred, he slammed the door. Americans, for all their zeal, will not soon find the key.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No Simple Recovery

The recovery is now under way in America. The economy is clearly beginning to expand again. Last week's figures on industrial production are the latest evidence of it. But it is a good deal less certain how long this expansion will continue.

The last cycle of sustained growth ran four years, from 1975 to early 1979, when the recent pattern of short rises and retreats took hold. While there is always a tendency to look to the last cycle for guidance in the next one, the 1975-79 recovery is a poor model. It began too fast and generated too much inflation. Beyond that, there are two important differences between the economy of the middle 1970s and the present one.

Exports have become a more important part of American prosperity, and they have fallen much more sharply in this recession than they did in 1974-75. At the same time, interest rates are higher and Americans are much more aware of their implications.

Export performance gives Americans more reason than ever to pay attention to conditions in the rest of the world. Prospects in Western Europe and Latin America are far less promising than in the United States. As long as the European and Latin economies remain stagnant, they will continue to exert a heavy drag on any American recovery.

The United States has the responsibility to

lead the other governments of the industrial world toward a joint policy for economic recovery. But whether it has the political will, or skill, to do it remains an open question. If not, the likeliest prospect for the United States is a prolonged period of stop-go growth of the sort for which Britain became notorious in the 1960s. In the British case, it was generally foreign exchange crises that forced the stops. In the United States, it would probably continue to be credit and interest rate crises similar to those of 1980 and 1981.

The world, over the past two decades, has invented a new kind of economy — and done it without much thought to the implications. This new economy has brought unimaginable prosperity to many countries, including this one. But it depends upon gigantic flows of trade and money that lie utterly beyond the conventional control of any one of them. The Reagan view to the contrary, this economy will not work well with no government at all. Left to itself, with weak policy direction or none, it will slide again into stagnation and worse: that is the message of the past four years' experience.

The world has invented this new economy without yet having devised a way to govern and guide it. That, essentially, is what a sustained recovery will require.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Benign Nationalism

[The movie "Gandhi" is] more than the story of one man. It reminds us that two powerful principles of political organization have largely shaped our age: imperialism and nationalism. Postwar history has been in many ways the product of their clash.

In the Marxist analysis, unlike life, both are mere forces, and the embodiment of human dreams. Imperialism is viewed as a last greedy grab for resources and markets to prop up a dying capitalism, while nationalism is an impetuous distraction from actual working-class solidarity.

No one who studies the story of Gandhi and the end of British India can for a moment credit such nonsense. The story is incomplete without human passions, and those passions are well portrayed in "Gandhi." The greatest of British viceroys was not Irwin, with whom Gandhi argued over the salt monopoly, or Mountbatten, who directed the handover of power, but Lord Curzon.

And Curzon, though unseen, is a part of the story, for he was the greatest apologist of imperialism. As he prepared to leave India in 1905, Curzon urged his successors in British India "to remember that the Almighty has placed your hands on the greatest of his ploughs, in whose furrow the nations of the future are germinating."

His only aim, he said, had been "to feel that somewhere among these millions you have left a little justice or happiness or prosperity... a dawn of intellectual enlightenment or a stirring of duty where it did not exist before.... Let India be my judge."

In time India was his judge, and its judgment was that the Sahib's rule, even in its lefty paternalistic vision, could not satisfy the thirst for independence. Yet who can read Curzon's words unmoved?

In Gandhi, long after Curzon's day had passed, Indian nationalism found a leader of generous vision, the prophet of a benign nationalism that absorbed and built upon the imperial tradition it overthrew.

—Syndicated columnist Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

Profiting From the Spill

Shortly before the start of the conference to decide on action to contain pollution from the damaged Iranian oil wells, Tehran's ambassador to Kuwait declared that his country would not repair the damage until Iraq paid compensation for the harm it had caused. It is Iran's clear objective to bring home to the Arabs that their financial support of Iraq's war effort could have unpleasant consequences for them, and to derive as much national profit as possible from the environmental disaster.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

FROM OUR APRIL 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Historic N.Y. Hotel Closes

NEW YORK — The historic Fifth Avenue Hotel has been closed forever, and with it has gone the famous Amen Corner, for more than a quarter of a century the headquarters of the state's Republican Party. Work on tearing down the handsome Corinthian structure will begin at once to make way for a monster office building. The oldtimers will show you the bench where General Grant used to sit at evenings and smoke; the table where President Lincoln sat when he was stopping at the hotel; the dining room chair where King Edward sat when he was Prince of Wales and as such visited America in 1860. No other hotel ever entertained so many distinguished visitors.

1933: Protest by a German Jew

BERLIN — Professor James Franck, Nobel Prize winner in 1925 and holder of the Iron Cross, has resigned as professor of experimental physics at the University of Göttingen to protest the persecution of Jews by the Nazi government. Mr. Franck's resignation is noteworthy because, as a Jewish volunteer who fought at the front for more than four years in the German Army during the World War, he would be exempt from expulsion from the university faculty on the basis of the new anti-Semitic civil service rules. But, he explained, he did not care to take advantage of any privileges as long as members of his race are being treated as citizens of an inferior order.

The Warsaw Uprising, 40 Years After

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — April 26, 1943. It was the eighth day of the ghetto uprising. "We are fighting for life and for death.... The end is near. But as long as we have weapons we will fight, we will defend ourselves. We know we will all die, but this you must know: One day, someone will pay for our blood."

ZOB, the Jewish military group, may have sent other messages from the inferno, but none has survived. A few weeks after that message was sent, on May 16, the world was informed of the message sent from Warsaw to Berlin, from SS General Jürgen Stroop to SS Reichsführer Heinrich Himmler: "Es gibt keinen Judenbezirk in Warschau mehr" — the Jewish quarter in Warsaw no longer exists.

The action began on Palm Sunday, April 18, when SS troops and military groups made up of Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Latvians and Polish collaborators took up positions around the ghetto. The noise from the ghetto area. Some Poles came out to watch the ghetto burn. But some courageous ones risked their lives to help the Jewish fighters in the ghetto, where each building had become a redoubt, each street a battleground.

General Stroop then received the order to use all means available to end the ghetto insurrection, to wipe out the remaining 70,000 or so of the approximately 400,000 inhabitants it once held.

He ordered his cannons to fire until every building, every wall had been destroyed; he sent his planes to pound the rubble and his tanks to roll through the ruins. He sent flame-throwers to burn anything that moved, and had poison gas pumped through cellars and sewers.

The ZOB command post fell to the Nazis on May 8, when Modest Anielewicz, the commander of the Jewish fighting group, and his wife and about 100 comrades killed themselves.

The death of the ghetto was effectively the end of more than a thousand years of Judaism in Poland. It became the symbol of the murder of more than three million Polish Jews.

On May 16, General Stroop ordered that the great synagogue on Thomske Street be destroyed.

Nearly 40 years later, it was with the inscription of another synagogue in Warsaw that ceremonies were opened to commemorate the Jewish uprising. More than 1,000 Jews from 30 countries — nearly half of them from Israel — have arrived to take part.

"The ghetto uprising was the most heroic episode of the Holocaust," said Stefan Grayek, president of the International Federation of Jewish Combatants, and one of the last survivors of the ghetto insurrection. "It is perfectly normal that representatives of the Jewish nation and the Jewish state should be present to remember their own history and pay homage to their own heroes."

Mr. Grayek is the leader of the Israeli delegation to Poland; his attitude is understandable. But there

is an embarrassing political aspect to the observance. Several Polish leaders, who include those responsible for the wave of anti-Semitism that engulfed the country in 1967-1969, have given their support to these ceremonies.

Falling victim to their own propaganda, the Polish rulers evidently believe there is a powerful Jewish lobby in the world and they hope to find a way out of its international isolation and financial mire.

The sudden admiration of the Polish military leaders for Jewish combatants adds some weight to Alexander Solzhenitsyn's dry comment about communist leaders: "They like only the dead."

Dr. Marek Edelman, the last living leader of the ghetto uprising, has refused to participate in the Warsaw ceremonies.

"Forty years ago," declared Dr. Edelman, a cardiologist who still lives in Poland, "we fought not only

for our lives, we also fought to live in dignity and freedom." He said that to join the official observance of the uprising, in a country that finds itself "overshadowed by degradation and oppression," would be "a betrayal of our struggle."

Dr. Edelman is not alone in opposing the ceremonies. Yet, many Jewish leaders and a number of Israeli experts disagree with him.

"We respect Dr. Edelman's decision," said one of these experts, who asked not to be named. "But we feel that future generations would not understand our not being present in Warsaw. We are not fooling ourselves about the real motives behind the Polish authorities' sudden shift in attitude toward Jews. But that doesn't disturb us."

"It was in Poland, in 1968, that Europe saw its last anti-Semitic purge and the military coup in 1961 was carried out to the rhythm of anti-Semitic slogans. And even now Jews have been deprived of

any right to an ethnic or religious life in Poland. We know that, and we also know that it would be absurd for us not to take advantage of any opportunity to show that we still exist."

"We do not intend to turn our presence at the commemoration into a political event," the expert said. "But the voice of the Jews must be heard."

Forty years ago, world opinion chose to ignore the facts of the genocide. A member of the Polish national parliament-in-exile in London, Shmuel Zygelboim, committed suicide to draw attention to the crimes against the Jews.

He wrote in a note that he left: "I cannot continue to live while the Jewish population of Poland is being wiped out. I hope that those who survive will be able to live in freedom with the whole Polish nation in a world of liberty and social justice. I am certain that such a Poland can exist and that such a world will be."

International Herald Tribune.



"Wait and see — in 40 years, the world will be a much-improved place."

On Surviving After the Holocaust

By Charles Fenyvesi

WASHINGTON — At night I fight back. But the Nazis are again more numerous, and once more I am a child on the run — with forged papers, another identity. Capture is a matter of time. Death is a release — what else can they do to me? Besides, after nearly 40 years, the nightmare is familiar. But will it ever go away? Am I stuck with the memory all my life?

When will I overcome my anger with my children for leaving food on their plates? Will I stop resenting people who never knew real hunger — that "dull, monotonous" touch to the stomach? And, damn it, must a wisp of smoke from the far end of a lovely meadow remind me of the crematoria?

I must not react to individuals I dislike with conjectures about how they might behave if ordered to shoot people. Even for a moment it is ridiculous to think of my best Gentile friends as the kind of people who, if such a need ever arose, would surely hide my family in their attic. I did not choose them as friends because of that. Or maybe I did. I prefer heroes and other crazies to sober bookkeepers.

As a reporter, 75 percent of my job is listening. Patiently, objectively. Writing a story on the Pentagon returning Nazi war art to Bonn is

just another assignment. The war is over. I do not wince when crowds of demonstrators shout "Hitler" or "Siege Heil" at Lyndon Johnson or Richard Nixon or Ronald Reagan.

This is another continent, another generation, a new world. The swastika is recycled as a punk button; Auschwitz is a metaphor. And "Holocaust" is a television series.

I am a courteous, as my colleague, a Southern gentleman, when at 9 in the evening, a stranger insists on reading on the telephone long excerpts from her epic poem on Auschwitz. It is in Hungarian, my mother tongue and hers. In one couplet after the other, she mourns her twin babies. I ask about her son who is alive, here and now. She cites her duty to remember — and mine.

I repress an urge to shout, "Shut up, already!" in the White House press room when Menachem Begin takes an American president with a 15-minute lecture on the meaning of the Holocaust.

Can the slaughter in Europe of six million men, women and children be the factor in deciding policy on the West Bank of the Jordan River? Must every thought of com-

promise conjure up the ghost of appeasement in Munich?

We all strike our own bargains. In the spring of 1944, in the provincial Hungarian town of Debrecen, my mother offered God a deal: She would keep the Jewish law only if her mother came back alive. My grandmother did not return from Auschwitz, and my mother stopped saying her prayers and declared the dietary laws null and void. When ordered to wear the six-pointed star of shame, my father, never before much of a Jew, took me for a walk through the neighborhood to parade our pride in the Star of David.

The trick is to remember and to forget, to continue and to start anew. I come from a particular family; I exist in our remembrances. Who would I be without calling the roll of relatives burned, hanged, shot? Each time my wife gave birth, I heard them whisper, "Everything will be all right." I kept thinking that my grandmother prompted my son at his bar mitzvah.

The Talmud rules that if a funeral procession runs into a wedding party, the wedding party has the right of way.

I am in both assemblies.

The author is a staff writer for The Washington Post Magazine.

The Gun, the Sit-In and the Rage for Dignity

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The temptation in going to see the film "Gandhi" was to look for contrasts with Mao, the impact of the prophet of nonviolence and of the revolutionary who preached that "power comes from the barrel of the gun."

Mohandas Gandhi did succeed in wresting independence for the Indian subcontinent with very little bloodshed. He wanted the British to leave of their own choice, and they did. When followers spoiled for a peaceful fight, he commanded them to fight with moral power and the stark display of injustice.

"We've come a long way with the British," he is quoted as saying. "When they leave, we must see them off as friends." So it was.

Recently in South Africa, a small group of white and black opponents of apartheid were musing about the efficiency of nonviolence. "It worked in India because of the British," one said mournfully. "It would never have worked with Hitler. It won't work with the Afrikaners."

Not long afterward, in New Delhi, an Indian official expressed the same thoughts. "The British are gentlemen," he said with warmth.

But India had its civil war all the same, starting at independence. Ten million were killed in a few months, perhaps history's biggest massacre. In the film, a disciple says of the sad-sacked leader as the great day of freedom approaches, "He thinks he has failed." And Gandhi did fail, because he could not prevent the violence.

Mao did not try. On the contrary, he encouraged it. And when his revolution succeeded, he grew impatient. He feared staid serenity and reverence to old habits. He called for permanent revolution and turbulence, stirring the Cultural Revolution, in which millions died; China lost decades that could have been devoted to building and advance.

Both leaders achieved their first aim, with opposite tactics, and both failed to create the society they had envisioned. What emerges is the force they had in common, the drive that carried them both into history.

It was the demand for dignity. Gandhi expressed it in his person, in his stoicism, in his outraged, youthful

cry at South African racism. "But I am a citizen of the British Empire," Mao expressed it in his commanding presence, his perseverance, his readiness to fight.

It is the demand for dignity that still haunts the Third World, that makes the victory over colonialism so far short of satisfying now. Gross poverty is a gross indignity. But there are rich people in the newly independent countries, and they are often the most outspoken, the most resentful at what they feel is their plight.

In long independent but undeveloped countries like Latin America, it is not the peasants and isolated villagers who launch revolution. It is the students, the children of physical comfort and sometimes the workers who come to the cities to find them-

selves at the bottom of a pecking order that looms visibly, tangibly high above them.

They are insulted, not in their lack of material goods so much as in their deprivation of dignity. They call for justice, madly, as though murdering and destroying were more just. It is a stifling fog.

So the difference between Gandhi and Mao turns out to be that while both understood that the deepest rage is for dignity, for an end to humiliation, Gandhi, unlike Mao, did not think it was futile. Dignity is one thing human beings can share, portion out endlessly without using up — so long as the next person's indignity does not have to provide it. Mao needed for some to be on top of others.

Violence and nonviolence are tactics. For nearly two generations, the fashion has leaned to a show of force. Mao-style. Franz Fanon, the revolutionary, argued that violence was not only a means but an emboldening goal, and he inspired some of America's black-power leaders in the 1960s.

Others understood the essence of Gandhi's message, that the struggle is for dignity. Willingness to use force, however justified at times, is in itself demeaning. In the United States, Martin Luther King knew that, and in Poland it has been the central purpose of Solidarity.

A better sense of this universal human need would make it easier to find ways to deal with conflict in Central America, in Africa, and perhaps between the superpowers. Gandhi's insight outlives Mao's.

The New York Times.

A Mandate That Fails To Resound

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Dear friends: The latest round, and money: \$1,000 or \$100, or \$25, whatever you can afford.... You do in our fight to bring some sanity to our confused and hostile cultural climate." It was signed by Mike Dexter, executive director of the Committee for the Free World. This is a blue-ribbon, rightist, international organization whose American members of the board include such leading neo-conservatives as Irving Kristol and Norman Podhoretz, Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick (on leave), and George F. Will.

Now the message: The typical American loves his country and wants it to be a great world power, but the nation's leaders, both Republicans and Democrats, have lost confidence in themselves. This is because they've opened opinion-makers in the media, the universities, the arts and the churches have been spreading "false and dangerous" notions that American society is unjust; that American policy favors "tyranny" while Marxist-Leninist revolutions are on the side of "good."

Nothing else can explain why there is growing support for a nuclear freeze and for cutting the military budget, when as "recently as 1980 the voters of America delivered a resounding mandate for the renewal of American power." The people could not be that "fickle," they must, therefore, be confused.

Well, that could be. But another explanation is available in a new study by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. It is based on a Gallup poll that compares the thinking of the American public at large (and a smaller sampling of American leaders) with their thinking four years ago on a broad range of issues: defense needs; the U.S. role in the world; national priorities; threats to U.S. security.

Its basic conclusion is that the Reagan mandate on foreign policy was never as resounding as the president's followers claimed. Between 1974 (when the council did the same study) and 1978, pro-peace with a "perceived growing military imbalance between the United States and the Soviet Union" increased markedly.

The council acknowledges that the Reagan administration has eased the public sense of military insecurity by its "unprecedented peacetime increases in military spending." But the ironic consequence is that today more people want to cut back defense spending than want to increase it — the exact reverse of four years ago. Some 42 percent see the United States and the Soviet Union as military equals and 21 percent think the United States is stronger.

In most other respects, the council reports, "the foreign policy attitude of the American public have maintained a basic stability."

So the Committee for the Free World is right: People are not all that fickle. But that does not mean the are faithful to the Reagan foreign policy approach. Aside from military spending, the latest survey shows roughly the same reservations and ambivalences about foreign policy that existed four years ago.

Domestic issues lead the list of priorities. Americans are somewhat more willing than they used to be to commit American troops overseas under certain conditions, but a clear majority is opposed to giving or even selling arms to foreign friends and allies. A sizable majority favors a nuclear freeze "right now if the Soviet would agree" and supports initiatives to re-establish détente.

The council finds "a continuing erosion of the post-World War I public consensus that the national interest requires active participation by the United States in world affairs. Only a bare majority of the public now holds the opinion that such international activism is best for the future of the country."

Ms. Dexter notwithstanding, the leaders sampled in the Gallup survey (including Reagan administration officials as well as a bipartisan collection of politicians, businessmen, editors and publishers, broadcasters, scholars and churchmen) showed themselves more eager than the public for an active U.S. role in the world. But they also take a softer line on U.S.-Soviet cooperation, arms control and relations with China.

This all leaves one wondering: When will the "resounding mandate" be heard?

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Intolerance

Regarding "Theological Basis" (Letters, March 30):

Mr. Betts of Cairo has a point. There is no reason why non-Jews must accept Jewish or, more precisely, Zionist beliefs. There is also no reason why non-Christians should accept Christian dogma. Be careful, Mr. Betts. Most people in Egypt and throughout the world have not accepted "Christ's mission." More often than not, it is the Christian who is the infidel.

It is Mr. Betts's kind of absolutist theological thinking carried to its ultimate conclusion by intolerant followers of any divine or secular ideology ("We possess the sole Truth; all others are in error") that has caused so much misery.

ALFRED M. ROSSUM, Paris.

Safeguarding Lebanon

Regarding "Shamir's U.S. Trip: A Search for Compromise" (IHT, March 12-13):

The issue of Israel's desire to retain a military presence in Lebanon is not

one of expected Israeli flexibility after Ariel Sharon. It is rather the irreconcilability of any Israeli military presence with Lebanese sovereignty.

The ongoing U.S.-Lebanese-Israeli negotiations resulted from Israeli aggression against Lebanon. So the problem lies in safeguarding Lebanese security from further violations by Israel.

LAMIS FARIS, Beirut.

Regarding "Tactics in Lebanon" (Letters, March 25):

Mr. Barnett's proposition that "potboiling" an multinational peacekeeping force is inspired by the Lebanese government is devoid of evidence. Even a superficial examination of the Lebanese scene cannot but be convinced of the genuine desire on the part of all Lebanese, including the PLO, to hang on to the peacekeeping force so long as the Israelis are occupying their land.

Mr. Barnett's scenario does not take into account the fact that such a move by the Lebanese government might backfire. If enough "doughboys" are hurt, Mr. Reagan might decide to pull out his troops under pres-

sure from U.S. public opinion. No deal will then be left for the Lebanese to strike, and Israel will achieve its desire to remain in Lebanon. I see no earthly reason for the Lebanese administration to adopt voluntarily such a suicidal course.

FUAD HADDAD, Beirut.

Mean on Moscow

Regarding "In Moscow, Status Is Keeping Your Hat On" by William J. Smith (IHT, Dec. 31-Jan. 1):

Extra Pound once wrote a poem in which he compared faces in the subway crowd to petals on a wet black bough. Another poet, William J. Smith, saw in the Moscow subway "eyes fixed and unmoving, faces impassive and doll-like." Depressingly unpoetic. As seen through Mr. Smith's moving eyes, everything in Moscow is unpoetic and grotesque.

In one of his lectures at Moscow University in 1981, he told us students about his fondness for "laughing time" and showed us a book of his poems called "Mr. Smith and Other Nonsense." Mr. Smith's reminiscences of Moscow are nonsense.

too. His laughing time now produces a mean result. Choosing a fur just as a subject of flat jokes about Russian mores is the same as laughing at American Indians wearing moccasins. One can only wonder what harm Muscovites did to Mr. Smith.

OLEG ALYAKRINSKY, Moscow State University.

Madrid's Fast Lane

Regarding "A Derek, to Boot" (IHT, March 18):

If our friends in Barcelona are unhappy with the traffic controls there, they should come to Madrid, where you can leave your vehicle where you wish — in the bus lane, at pedestrian crossings, on the sidewalk — and, as the Spaniards say, no pasa nada — nothing happens. You are no obliged to obey traffic signs or signals; they are intended only for other drivers. And in the remote possibility that you get a traffic summons, no to worry. There seems to be no low-pow. So come to Madrid and enjoy life — as long as it lasts.

ANTHONY GOODARD, Madrid.

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CLASSICAL ROCKER — Mstislav Rostropovich, the Russian cellist who directs the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington, was cheered on by Imelda Marcos, left, wife of President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines, as he danced to a rock tune at a reception in Manila, where the orchestra has been performing.

Pan Am Plan for Link to Taiwan Draws Veiled Threats From China

By Tracy Dahlby

BEIJING — China and the United States, whose relations already are seriously strained, may be headed for another skirmish over plans by Pan American Airways to reopen its air link with Taiwan in June, according to diplomatic sources here.

China has heatedly protested the move by Pan Am, which is the only U.S. carrier serving the Chinese mainland. The Chinese protests are seen by informed sources as a veiled threat of retaliation that could disrupt Chinese-U.S. air traffic.

Beijing, however, is likely to stop short of any action that might seriously impair its burgeoning economic ties with the United States, the sources said.

The Chinese objections follow a recent Reagan administration decision to grant Pan Am permission for three flights a week to Taipei. Pan Am gave up that route in 1979 to serve what then appeared to be a potentially more lucrative link with Beijing.

The financially troubled U.S. carrier is believed to be operating the Beijing route, which it opened in 1981, at below capacity and has reportedly said it would reactivate its service to Taiwan for purely economic reasons.

Western diplomats, who declined to be identified, said the dispute "is one of the dark clouds hanging over the relationship" between Beijing and Washington. It comes at a time when ties have been badly frayed over American arms sales to Taiwan, a series of trade wrangles and political defections to the United States.

A Chinese move to suspend Pan Am's landing rights in Beijing, sources said, "would throw [the U.S.-Chinese] civil air agreement into the dirt." Under the 1980 air pact, the United States would almost certainly retaliate by revoking reciprocal privileges in the United States for the Civil Aeronautics Administration of China, the country's state-run airline.

But no one here thinks that Beijing wants to let things go that far,

at least for the moment. A serious falling-out in bilateral air transport agreements would complicate business travel to and from China and hamper Beijing's bid to earn foreign currency by promoting foreign tourism.

Diplomatic analysts here speculate that China might take a series of intermediate steps to symbolize its displeasure, including a slowdown in local crews' ground service, refueling and baggage handling for Pan Am flights.

Tensions between the two countries have been worsened by Beijing's severing of all official cultural and athletic ties with the United States for 1983, following the Reagan administration's decision earlier this month to grant political asylum to the Chinese tennis star, Hu Na.

While the granting of asylum touched off a stream of anti-American rhetoric in the state-controlled media here, Chinese authorities appear to have taken pains to signal that economic ties would not be seriously affected.

They have not openly threatened to suspend Pan Am service to Bei-

ing but have strongly hinted in a letter to the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board that future "smooth operations" of Chinese-U.S. air-transport agreements might be at risk, informed sources said.

China claims that Taiwan is part of Chinese territory, something that Beijing feels gives it the right to impose conditions on Washington-Taipei relations.

■ **'Hegemonistic Acts' Seen**

An official Chinese magazine said Monday that granting political asylum to Miss Hu was the latest in a series of U.S. "hegemonistic acts" and "repeated outrages" against China. The Associated Press reported from Beijing.

The weekly Peking Review said China's cancellation of 19 sports and cultural events in protest "represents the righteous indignation of its people at a new instance in a series of U.S. hegemonistic acts toward their country." The U.S. administration, it said, "expects the Chinese people to remain silent in the face of repeated outrages."

The days when the Chinese people meekly accepted humili-

Marcos' Foe Reportedly Is Arrested

Mayor Joins Others Held as Subversives

New York Times Service

MANILA — The founder of an opposition political party in the Philippines has been detained by the military authorities on suspicion of aiding subversives, it was reported Sunday night.

The man reported under arrest, Mayor Aquilino Pimentel of Cagayan de Oro City in northern Mindanao, is the latest opposition figure believed detained in a crackdown on purported subversives by President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The crackdown began two weeks ago with the arrest of a Protestant churchman, Volcker Schmidt, and the head of the Resources Development Foundation, Cardito Gaspar.

Also in detention is Antonio Nieva, a former newspaper editor who recently organized an alliance of newspaper unions. He has been charged with associating with the May First Movement, a labor federation the government regards as a Communist front.

The report of Mayor Pimentel's arrest came from Father James B. Reuter of the Catholic Media Office.

Mayor Pimentel is founder of the opposition Filipino Democratic Party, which has a nationwide following.

The Filipino Democratic Party was recently strengthened by a merger with the older Laban, or People's Force Party, of former Senator Lorenzo Tanada. Like Mayor Pimentel, many of the leaders of the Filipino Democratic Party were trained at Jesuit-run institutions.

The party has said that it is committed to rapid, peaceful social change. Many of its members are also officers of social organizations devoted to consumerism, union activity, literacy campaigns and rural health care.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Thursday that "some organizations engaged in social projects that appear to be legitimate" have been abetting subversion, using money that was given them for legitimate projects.

He said this was confirmed by testimony from two social action directors who have been arrested, Mr. Gaspar and Father Edgardo Kangleon.

During the last year, there have been an increasing number of clashes in Mindanao between military units and the New People's Army, which is the military arm of the Communist Party.

China Reports Killing 4 Vietnam Infiltrators

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIJING — Chinese militiamen killed four Vietnamese "secret agents" who crossed into China early Sunday, Beijing radio said Monday.

The shooting was the latest incident reported by China along the tense Chinese-Vietnamese border following cross-border artillery duels during the weekend.

Those exchanges appeared to be the most serious since May 1981 when China said its forces killed more than 150 Vietnamese in one engagement.

In Canberra, Australia, the visiting prime minister of China, Zhao Ziyang, accused Vietnam of destabilizing Southeast Asia with its repeated attacks on China. Along the Thai-Cambodian border, Vietnamese forces were reported pressing a fresh offensive against Cambodian guerrillas.

Beijing radio said Monday in a front-line report from Yunnan province that the four Vietnamese were killed by local militia after an abortive raid into China. A fifth threw down his gun and fled, it added.

Monday, Vietnam claimed China had instigated "a grave incident" along the border when Chinese artillery Saturday "violently shelled" areas inside Vietnam.

The Vietnam news agency quoted a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry as saying the Chinese shelled the area of Cao Bang, Lang Son and Ha Tuyen provinces.

Over the weekend, the Chinese news agency said Chinese forces had counterattacked with artillery barrages against Vietnamese positions opposite Yunnan province and neighboring Guangxi Zhuang autonomous regions.

Diplomatic sources in Beijing said that the Chinese were apparently trying to distract the Vietnamese from their dry season offensive against the Cambodian guerrillas.

But they said they did not at present see China getting involved in a repetition of the inconclusive 1979 border war with Vietnam. China had sought then to "teach the Vietnamese a lesson."

Speaking at a parliamentary lunch in Canberra, Mr. Zhao, the highest-ranking Chinese leader to visit Australia in a decade, said, "To our regret, the Vietnamese aggressors have to this day persisted in their armed occupation of Cambodia and recently have gone further by frenziedly invading Thailand."

Thai military sources said that hundreds of Vietnamese troops pressing an offensive against Cam-

bodian rebels began moving toward the huge refugee camp at Nong Samet Monday.

Major General Prachum Pibhannuwat, in charge of defenses on the Thai side of the border, expressed fear of a Vietnamese attack on the camp, which is inhabited mostly by women and children.

"The Vietnamese are like mad dogs," he said. "They bite whatever they see."

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Paris, France	6/079-2800	Madrid, Spain	01/401-20-04	Frankfurt, West Germany	0611/295306
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ARTS / LEISURE

A Playwright With a WASPish Sting

By Charlotte Curtis
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Albert Ramsdell (Pete) Gurney Jr. has been called the John Cheever of playwrights, and no wonder. He writes almost exclusively and charmingly about the special folkways of upper-middle-class American WASPs, and the other night, when one of his plays, "The Middle Ages," opened off-Broadway, he showed up in the quintessential WASP uniform: gray flannels, blue blazer, button-down shirt, striped silk tie and 25-year-old cordovan shoes.

"I'm not a stereotype," he insisted, and despite the requisite years at St. Paul's, Williams College, Yale's Drama School and as a navy officer, he's probably right. Stereotypical WASPs don't write plays poking deliciously wicked fun at ancestral silver trophies, fingerbells and spring vacations at Bermuda's once elegant Elbow Beach Club, let alone social-climbing mothers who think ultimate grandeur is little more than the last

Cerebral Palsy charity ball, reactionary and impossibly insular fathers hung up on ancient tennis triumphs, rambunctious adolescents or that last bastion of WASP power, tradition and exclusivity, the urban men's club. And besides, his 25-year-old shoes didn't come from Brooks Brothers or some preppy spawn thereof, but were a result of the 52-year-old Gurney's decidedly plebeian labors in a shoe factory in the summer of 1958.

"I don't own a suit," he volunteered, presumably to nail down his heretical ways. And at the celebratory party after the opening, he sipped Scotch as his adult characters did in the '50s before switching to gin, and explained that after much thought and his teaching sabbatical, during which his wife, a nutritionist, worked with New York clinics devoted to unwed teen-age mothers, they had decided to abandon their Boston digs and move to New York. "We've bought an apartment," he said. "I'll try commuting to MIT two or three days a week."



Playwright Albert Gurney

The British Invade New York

By Richard Eder
Los Angeles Times Service
NEW YORK — The Frenchman, so the story goes, is on a three-day package tour of London. He confirms his sense of superiority — the object of any proper vacation — by contrasting the sleek Paris Métro with a ride in the London tube, which is akin to traveling inside a slow carpetbag. His nose quivers above a pint of flat bitter like a hummingbird perched over a swamp. And he sighs: Trafalgar Square, Waterloo Bridge.

There is friendship, a lingering sense of kinship in an unlikely world and the undeniable notion that it will be fun. And there is also the relatively unfamiliar, fact, as Lloyd-Jacob points out, that the British have always been and still are the biggest foreign investors in a former colony whose independence they recognized in Paris 200 years ago. Or to put it differently, they have made more money here than anyone else. Some defeat.

Some celebration. Funded by \$4 million from British and U.S. companies doing business in the two countries — Lloyd-Jacob is an English mining consultant and entrepreneur — "Britain Salutes New York" represents the biggest shipment of British art, music, theater, ballet, sports, films and assorted artifacts and folklore that anyone can remember.

\$75-Million Houston Arts Center

By Bruce Nichols
United Press International
HOUSTON — Everyone knows they do things big in Texas. Enter an arts center, Texas style. It will cost \$75 million — \$42 million has been raised already. It will cover two city blocks, span a street and feature two theaters, one seating 2,300 and the other seating 1,100, plus a dozen rehearsal halls.

In addition, oil heiress Dominique de Meil will install her family's important art collection in a \$10-million museum she is building near downtown, with the opening set for 1984. It will have a \$20-million endowment to manage a 10,000-piece collection.

These additions to the cultural scene join major resident professional opera, ballet, symphony and theater companies, plus a big, well-supported Fine Arts Museum, Contemporary Arts Museum and smaller galleries.

Most of the major performing organizations — there are many active lesser groups — are quite young. The symphony orchestra is 70 years old, but the opera company is just 27 and the ballet 13. The Alley Theatre is 35 years old.

Opulent Jones Hall, opened just 17 years ago, already has been overwhelmed by the arts explosion. So community leaders expect to break ground on the Wortham Theater Center this year and open it in 1985.

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Pioneers of Soviet Photography

Pioneers of Soviet Photography, 1917-1940. Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 107 Rue de Rivoli, Paris 1, to April 30.

This carefully edited exhibition shows the hopes of the Soviet masses as captured by a group of great photographers. Alexander Rodchenko, Boris Ignatovich, Arkady Shaihet and Max Albert, among others. But at the same time the show makes us regret that today few pictures of such innovative caliber come from the same land. Although the pictures are of enormous documentary and propaganda value, they all seem to have the imprint of the faith that swept religiously throughout the newborn Soviet Union. Progress in material well-being is pictured as a salvation and each new factory or freshly harvested field is an altar of the revolution. Marries by gymnasts, France during the '50s pictures soldiers and workers have the flavor of processions, while men and women photographed at work have the quality of yesterday's icons.

Rodchenko dominates the show. Regardless of what he does — urban landscapes, marching soldiers, winter scenes, men at work, youth in summer camps, portraits (a series on Vladimir Mayakovsky is riveting), objects, collages — he always finds a fresh way of expressing it, a new angle, an immediate reaction to any situation. He does not wait for his pictures to happen. he comes, sees, snaps the shutter and goes away with a masterpiece safely in his camera.

the quality of the prints at the show: the result of the photographer's change from the 6-by-6-centimeter format to a 35-millimeter camera. The use of the latter in proves his mobility and time of response but the enlargements don't from 6-by-6 films are much richer in depth, tone and definition.

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Woolworth Landmark
United Press International
NEW YORK — The 60-story Woolworth Building in lower Manhattan has been declared a New York City landmark.

British Photography 1955-1960
The Photographers Gallery, 5 Great Newport Street, London WC1, to May 14.

The last of the great newspaper and magazine photography period before television and tabloids took over the British media.

Nam, National Theatre, South Bank, London SE1, to April 30.

The horrors of the Vietnam war. Les Polonais. Galerie Magnum, 2 Rue des Grands-Augustins, Paris 6, to April 20.

Forty years of Polish history as seen by Magnum photographers. —C.G. CUPP

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NYSE Index

Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued on Page 11)

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Volcker Said to Advocate Modest Exchange Intervention

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

ROME — Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker is advocating that the United States and other major countries agree to intervene modestly in foreign exchange markets to control extreme fluctuations in the value of the dollar compared with other major currencies.

In a private address to the Trilateral Commission here Sunday night, Mr. Volcker reportedly offered his suggestion as one with limited goals.

The question of how to deal with fluctuating exchange rates has been a matter of intense debate lately, and although market intervention

has been opposed by the Reagan administration, it will be a major topic at the Williamsburg, Virginia, economic summit at the end of May.

It was learned that Mr. Volcker specifically ruled out as counterproductive any notion of a new Bretton Woods conference or any suggestion of a complete return to fixed exchange rates. The Bretton Woods Conference of 1944 tied the international monetary system to gold, priced at \$35 an ounce.

That system was abandoned by President Richard Nixon in August 1971, when he broke the link between gold and the dollar. Since then, exchange rates have been allowed to fluctuate against each

other according to the dictates of the foreign exchange market.

Mr. Volcker is understood to have told the Trilateral Commission — a private group of businessmen, intellectuals and bankers from the United States, Japan, and Western Europe who began a three-day meeting Sunday — that it is proper to let the foreign exchange markets operate when they can do the job.

But he said major countries should be prepared to step in when the markets are overshooting and when the kind of limited intervention he recommends is clearly in the interests of the countries involved.

Until the administration of Pres-

ident Ronald Reagan took office, it was common practice for the United States to intervene in the markets to adjust currency relationships. But the Reagan administration has been firmly opposed to intervention and has entered the markets only on rare occasions.

According to those who heard him, Mr. Volcker made it clear that he was talking about a modest kind of intervention. But Europeans in the audience said Mr. Volcker's endorsement of such a plan might enhance chances for early acceptance, and that it would provide a tonic for the world economic system.

There were reports Sunday night that a study on exchange market intervention, commissioned by the Versailles summit in 1982 and scheduled to be unveiled at Williamsburg, will declare that although intervention is a limited tool that does not change fundamental trends, there are times when judicious intervention can usefully supplement other national economic policies.

Mr. Volcker is understood to have suggested that exchange rate intervention on the scale he recommended was not a substitute for changes in questionable national economic policy. For example, he called — as he has repeatedly in recent congressional testimony — for reduction of the U.S. domestic budget deficit to avoid a new rise in interest rates.

There are fears at the Trilateral Commission meeting that unless a major dent is made in the expected U.S. budget deficits for the next several years, there will be large capital inflows into the United States, and hence, new strength for the dollar in exchange markets.

The present system of exchange rates that are completely free to move has been attacked by businessmen and others as allowing excessive or erratic fluctuations.

The Reagan administration has resisted all efforts by Europeans and Japanese to persuade it to intervene more substantially in ex-

change markets. The White House view has been that the market should be the sole judge of what a proper exchange rate should be.

This case was made with great force just 10 days ago in a speech by Martin Feldstein, Mr. Reagan's chief economic adviser, to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York.

Mr. Volcker is said to believe that although it may be impossible at times to measure the precisely correct exchange rate, financial officials ought to be able to say when it is clearly out of line, and do something to modify it, within the framework of the existing floating-rate system.

No Decision on Volcker

President Reagan has not yet decided whether he will nominate Mr. Volcker for another term as Fed chairman or replace him, Larry Speakes, the White House deputy press secretary, said Monday in Washington. Reuters reported. Mr. Volcker's term ends in August.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Japan Reportedly May Increase Imports of U.S. Farm Products

TOKYO (UPI) — Japan, apparently bowing to U.S. pressure to liberalize increase agricultural imports, is working on a compromise plan that calls for increased imports of U.S. beef and other farm products, government sources said Monday.

The sources at the Agriculture Ministry said the government plans to discuss the import liberalization measures with the United States later this month. Government officials would not discuss the contents of the compromise plan, but Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Japan's leading financial daily, said the measures include larger import quotas for U.S. beef and six other farm products, including tomato juice, peanuts and beans, but would not increase the import quota for U.S. oranges.

Costa Rica Pays Disputed Interest

GENEVA (Reuters) — Costa Rica has paid some of its interest arrears on a 20-million Swiss franc bond on which Dow Banking Co. was trying to have the country declared in default, the bond's lead manager Banque Gutzwiller, Kurz, Buegner said Monday. The 1.16-million franc payment handed over to bond holders last week was originally due in April 1982, and was collected in monthly installments from Costa Rica.

A Banque Gutzwiller spokesman said that Costa Rica is discussing further payments on the remaining 1.4 million francs in interest due on the bond. Legal sources said any further payments depend largely on the country's debt negotiations with the IMF and commercial banks.

Far West Makes New Bekins Offer

LOS ANGELES (Reuters) — Far West Financial Services and Bekins, a moving and storage company, announced an agreement in principle Monday under which Bekins would be acquired for \$21 a share in cash. The new offer will be conditioned upon approximately 46 percent of Bekins' 3.86 million shares being tendered.

Far West, a savings and loan holding company, is controlled by the Belzberg family of Vancouver, Canada. Under the agreement, a Far West subsidiary will acquire all of the outstanding Bekins shares if more than 90 percent are tendered, or up to approximately 46 percent if more than 46 percent but less than 90 percent are tendered.

Rowntree to Buy Toms Foods

LONDON (Reuters) — Rowntree Macintosh said Monday that it has agreed in principle to buy Toms Foods, a snack foods operation, from General Mills for about \$215 million. Toms Foods had pretax profit of about \$24 million on sales of \$200 million for the year that ended March 30, 1982.

Allegheny Negotiating Sale of Unit

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Allegheny International is negotiating the sale of its Special Metals unit to Nippon Steel of Japan, a spokesman for U.S. steelmaker said Monday. Other companies also have expressed interest in buying Special Metals, which has been hurt by sagging airbus business, one of its major markets.

Japan's Jiji Press, a news service, had reported earlier that Nippon Steel was negotiating to buy Allegheny International's specialty metal subsidiary. The acquisition would give Nippon, Japan's largest integrated carbon steelmaker, its first U.S. plant and an entrance into the special metals industry.

Company Notes

BL, Britain's state-owned automaker, and union leaders began talks Monday in an attempt to end a three-week-old strike over cleaning time at the end of each shift. BL had threatened to fire 5,000 autoworkers at its Cowley Works plant, but a union official said the company had agreed to withdraw the threat while talks continued.

Mannesmann, the West German steelmaker, has announced plans to increase its share in Mannesmann Demag to 100 percent from the current 97.4 percent through a share swap.

Ce Generale d'Electricite, a state-owned company, will ask the French government to authorize a 30-million franc (\$4.1 million) capital increase, to be raised through a new share issue.

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Paine Webber Seeks New Image

(Continued from Page 9)

Paine Webber was like a person who spent more than he earns."

The improvement has had its effect on the company's stock price, which traded as low as \$10.25 in the last year. It has been trading recently at more than \$30 a share.

Spawned in June 1982 from the merger of two Boston brokerage houses, Paine Webber has long been a familiar name among investors, but it was regarded by others in the industry as having a stuffy, lackluster air about it. It chased revenue and ignored profits, which regularly lagged well behind the industry average. Lipper's Mr. Long, among others, ascribes this to "grandiose desires to emulate Merrill Lynch."

"This was a 100-year-old firm that was always characterized by quality," Mr. Marrow said. "But it did not have the productivity and profitability of other firms. We want to create a meritocracy. That is the word we want to communicate to our people."

Paine Webber remains one of the purest of the brokerage houses. Unlike competitors, it has stayed out of areas such as insurance or banking. That may soon change. A specialist from Blyth Eastman Dillon is scouting for acquisitions to give it more muscle.

Paine Webber itself is often mentioned as a takeover target, especially since Saul Steinberg and his insurance empire amassed a 7.9-percent stake in it, ostensibly as an investment. But Mr. Marrow insists that management wants to run its own show.

In any case, the company still

has considerable work to do. A top priority is to transform Paine Webber, Jackson & Curtis, the brokerage cornerstone of the company, from a sales to a marketing concern.

"If you look at our industry and at Paine Webber, Jackson & Curtis, you'd say we're a sales-driven organization," said Donald E. Nickelson, the brokerage unit's president. "We do very little research about what our clients want. We know much less about our client base than we like to talk about. With the entrance of some big firms like Sears and American Express and Prudential, we have to learn a lot more about our business."

Now no products are introduced without having been test-marketed. Demographic information on customers is better scrutinized. "We have a lot of demographic information," Mr. Nickelson said. "How well we've used it in the past I'd be a little embarrassed to admit."

Unlike some rivals, Paine Webber does not want to buy and sell stocks for every doctor, dentist and delicatessen owner. The company is zeroing in on the top 10 percent of the population, the people who own two-thirds of individually held stocks. The company knows that its top tier of clients also tend to use one or two other brokerages and is trying to figure out why Paine Webber alone will not suffice.

To get more of this business, plans are under way to raise the number of brokers to 5,000 from 3,600 and to open 30 new offices. The hunt is focused on brokers

who earn more than \$150,000 a year in commissions.

A big campaign is also under way to improve the earnings of the present staff; Paine Webber brokers used to rank sixth among the six major brokerages in output until advancing to fourth last year. Brokers are being subjected to stepped-up training and rigidly enforced standards.

To aid productivity, investment products are being presented to brokers in a less chaotic manner. Richard Kaufman, an executive vice president, oversees the tide of product information.

"The firm before was not that aggressive," Mr. Kaufman said. "If we did a 10-percent increase in a product area, we thought that was terrific. A competitor could be doing 200 percent in that same product, but we were happy."

Resuscitation work is also going on at Blyth Eastman. Blyth had been a stodgy firm that for years had been losing market share. Its strategy was to have a select group of clients for which the company would do everything. But Michael Johnston, Blyth's new president, wants a lengthy list of clients for which the firm will perform select services.

In Mr. Marrow's view, Paine Webber is still a distance from satisfying his standards.

"I think the new management team has clearly communicated the value of merit and productivity," he said. "But I think we have a way to go. The firm is doing well now and it's not unusual for a firm that is doing well to relax a little. We're not going to do that."



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Comments by the Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Barber

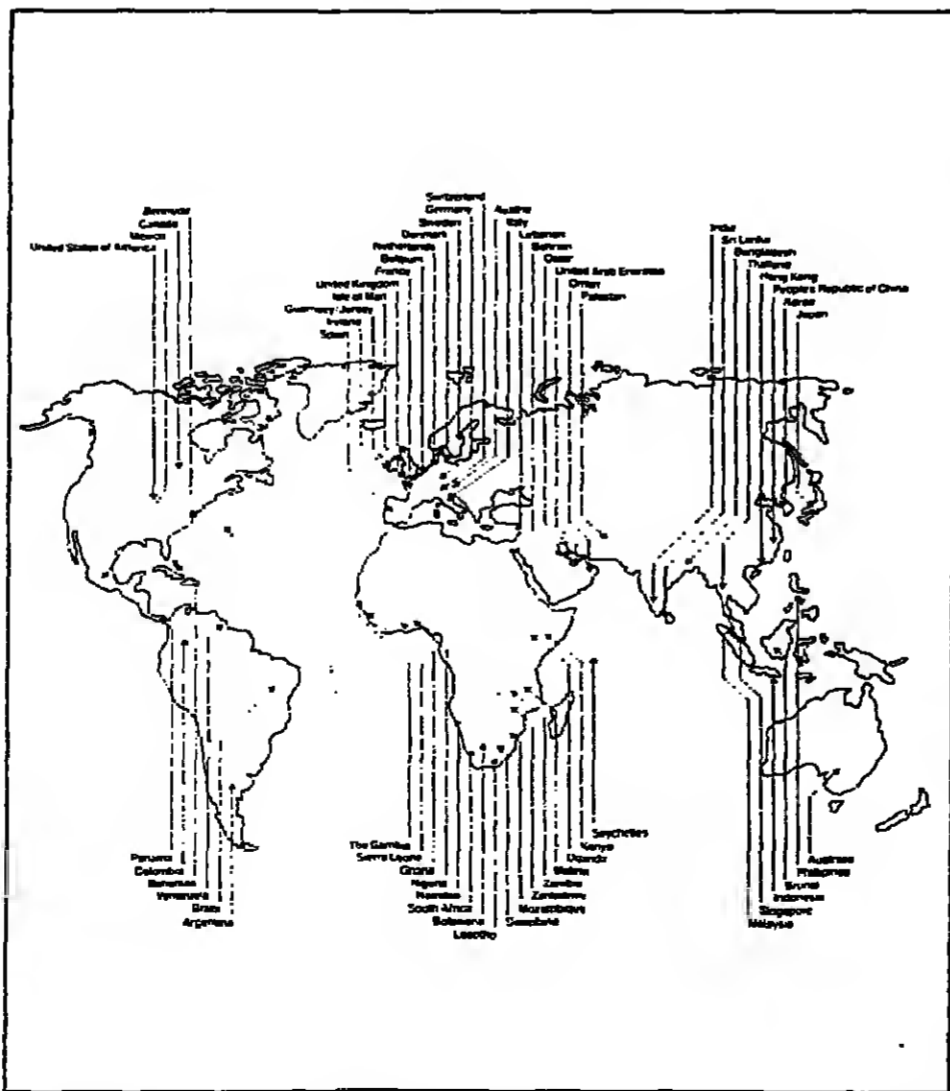


Profits before taxation for the year ended 31st December, 1982, amounted to £242 million, compared with £260 million the year before. The net profit attributable to shareholders, after deducting taxation and minority interests, was £114 million or 88 pence per share. The total dividend proposed for the year is 27 pence per share.

A modest improvement was achieved in our operating performance around the world in spite of the recession but this was more than offset by the large increase in provisions against doubtful loans.

1982 was a year of difficult trading conditions for commercial banking and consumer finance in most of our principal markets. The worldwide network of foreign exchange and treasury centres achieved very satisfactory results. The slowdown in the South African economy affected our subsidiary there, but the improved prospects in the closing months led to a better outturn than had earlier been anticipated. Union Bank produced creditable results in the difficult Californian market. In the Far East, the tougher trading climate in Hong Kong was exacerbated by some concern about the future of the territory.

In the early part of the year a worldwide cost reduction programme was instituted, the benefits from which will be realised in the current year, as well as instilling a generally more alert attitude to cost factors. For a bank such as ours the importance of keeping abreast of the latest developments



in information technology is obvious, and we are engaged in a major exercise to improve the Bank's systems.

With such wide geographical coverage there are inevitable changes from year to

year in our representational structure. In addition to an increased presence in China, there were other significant changes referred to in my fuller Statement with the Report and Accounts. In particular, in the

Shareholders Funds now £1,141 million

Capital Resources now £1,632 million

Total Assets now £24,307 million

1,900 offices in over 60 countries around the world.

United States we have formed an integrated management group to make the most effective use of the presence which the Group already has in seven major States.

Our merchant banking interests now cover ten countries. Last year we took a significant further step by agreeing to acquire MAIBL, the first of the London consortium banks, which will merge with Standard Chartered Merchant Bank.

The problems of international debt servicing for the banking system have seldom been out of the headlines during the past year. It can readily be seen now that several countries had allowed too high a proportion of their public debt to be borrowed abroad and that the prolonged recession and continued high interest rates have created a difficult situation. It will take time for a better balance to evolve, and banks with a continuing interest in the long-term health of the countries experiencing difficulties must play a responsible and co-operating role in easing the adjustment.

For Standard Chartered our concern is both with the internal health of the countries in which we operate commercial banking businesses, and with the safety of our international lending. Other than trade finance, international lending has never been a dominant feature of our operations. We have, however, a well spread portfolio of sovereign type lending, the major part of which is to countries where we have an established banking presence.

Copies of the Report and Accounts and of the Chairmans Statement may be obtained from: The Secretary, 10 Clements Lane, London, EC4N 7AB

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

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[illegible]

(Continued on Page 12)

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APR 18, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on ticker prices. The following table lists the weekly (W), monthly (M), quarterly (Q), semi-annually (S), and annually (A) net asset value quotations for the Funds listed.	W	M	Q	S	A					
AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO., S.A.										
[Int.] Al-Mal Trust										
[Int.] Jafar Jafar & Co Ltd			\$F 252.50							
(d) [B] Stock			\$F 141.80							
(d) [C] Stock			\$F 141.80							
(d) [D] Stock			\$F 141.80							
BANK VOOR EERST & C.A. P.O. BOX 200										
(d) [C] Stock			\$F 141.80							
(d) [D] Stock			\$F 141.80							
(d) [E] Stock			\$F 141.80							
BRITANNIA, P.O. BOX 71, St. Helier, Jersey										
(w) [B] Bull/Bear Index			\$1,000.00							
(w) [B] Bull/Bear Index			\$1,000.00							
(w) [B] Bull/Bear Index			\$1,000.00							
(w) [B] Bull/Bear Index			\$1,000.00							
(w) [B] Bull/Bear Index			\$1,000.00							
CHARTER LIFE INS. CO. GRAND TRUNK										
(d) [C] Stock			\$F 141.80							
(d) [D] Stock			\$F 141.80							
(d) [E] Stock			\$F 141.80							
(d) [F] Stock			\$F 141.80							
(d) [G] Stock			\$F 141.80							
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL										
(d) [C] Stock			\$F 141.80							
(d) [D] Stock			\$F 141.80							
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)										
(d) [C] Stock			\$F 141.80							
(d) [D] Stock			\$F 141.80							
(d) [E] Stock			\$F 141.80							
(d) [F] Stock			\$F 141.80							
(d) [G] Stock			\$F 141.80							
(d) [H] Stock			\$F 141.80							
DIT INVESTMENT FPM										
(d) [C] Stock			\$F 141.80							
(d) [D] Stock			\$F 141.80							
FIDELITY FPM 478, Hamilton, Bermuda										
(d) [C] American Values Common			\$2,422.00							
(d) [D] American Values Common			\$2,422.00							
(d) [E] American Values Common			\$2,422.00							
(d) [F] American Values Common			\$2,422.00							
(d) [G] American Values Common			\$2,422.00							
(d) [H] American Values Common			\$2,422.00							
(d) [I] American Values Common			\$2,422.00							
(d) [J] American Values Common			\$2,422.00							
(d) [K] American Values Common			\$2,422.00							
(d) [L] American Values Common			\$2,422.00							
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(d) [Q] American Values Common			\$2,422.00							
(d) [R] American Values Common			\$2,422.00							
(d) [S] American Values Common			\$2,422.00							
(d) [T] American Values Common			\$2,422.00							
(d) [U] American Values Common			\$2,422.00							
(d) [V] American Values Common			\$2,422.00							
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G7 MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD										
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JARDINE FLEMING P.O. BOX 600 N.Y.										
(d) [C] Stock			\$F 141.80							
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RBC INVESTMENT FUND, P.O. BOX 246, GERM.										
(d) [C] Stock			\$F 141.80							
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SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

THE GENERAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE EXPLOITATION
AND DEVELOPMENT FOR THE EUPHRATES BASIN (GOED) RAMQA, SYRIA.

No.: 769/A

Dated: March 15, 1983

AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR A CALL FOR TENDERS

The General Organization for the Exploitation and Development of the Euphrates Basin announces its desire to buy high power tractors (40-60 tractors) and their implements according to the technical specifications and the special conditions which can be obtained from our offices in RAQQA, DAMASCUS and ALEPPO according to the following:

2. Delivery period: Sharmat, 15 days.
3. Provisional deposit: 5% (five percent) of the offer value to be submitted by bank guarantee confirmed by one of the branches of the commercial bank of Syria.
4. Final deposits: 10% (ten percent) of remittance value to be submitted at the signature contract time.
5. Penalty: Offerer must pay (or be charged) for each day of delay.
6. Bidder's liability: Offer to stand firm sixty days as from the date assigned the end of the offers submission.
7. The offers to be submitted in an envelope sealed with wax and containing the following:
 - Envelope A: Containing the provisional deposits and statements connected with the offerer and his offer.
 - Envelope B: Containing the technical specifications supported by operation and maintenance catalogs, repair and spare parts catalogs and the essential technical brochures.
 - Envelope C: Containing the financial and the commercial offer.
7. The sealed envelopes must be received within a period not more than the end of the working hours on Tuesday May, 31, 1983, any offer comes after this date will be neglected.
8. The main envelope must be sealed by wax and stamped by the official seal of the offerer, and hence the name and the address of the offerer and also has the following sentence (High Power Tractors Offer).
9. The offer must be made in accordance with the conditions issued by the organizational decree No. 195 for the year of 1974.
10. The offer must be either a producer or an official agent who is registered officially with producing the documents which prove this matter.
11. The offerer has to sign clearly an address for him in Syria to facilitate the methods of notifications. We can receive the offers through any one of our above mentioned offices.

THE GENERAL DIRECTOR

Dr. ENG. ABDO KASEM

GOEDER, RAOO, SYRIA

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

**THE GENERAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE EXPLOITATION
AND DEVELOPMENT FOR THE EUPHRATES BASIN (GOEDB) RAQQA, SYRIA.**

No.: 770/A

Dated: March 15, 1983

AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR A CALL FOR TENDERS

The General Organization for the Exploitation and Development of the Euphrates Basin announces its desire to buy (10) Ten. Sugar beet harvester in corporated defoliation topping and loading according the attached technical specification which can be also obtained from our offices in RAQQA, DAMASCUS, or ALEPPO according the following:-

- 2 - Delivery period: shortest possible period.
- 3 - Provisional deposits: 5% (five percent) of the offer value to be submitted by the offeror, confirmed by one of the branches of the commercial bank of Syria.
- 3 - Final deposit: 10% (ten percent) of remittance value to be submitted at the signature contract time.
- 4 - Penalty delay: 0.1% (one per thousand) for each day of delay.
- 5 - Bidder's liability: Offer to stand firm sixty days as from the date of the award of the offer submission.
- 6 - The offers to be submitted in an envelope sealed with wax and containing the following:
 - Envelope A: Containing the technical deposits and statements connected with the offerer and his offer.
 - Envelope B: Containing the technical specifications supported by operation and maintenance catalogs, repair and spare parts catalogs and the essential technical brochures.
 - Envelope C: Containing the financial and the commercial offer.
- 7 - The submission of the offers will be accepted within a period not more than the end of the working hours on Tuesday May, 31, 1963, any offer comes after this period will be neglected.
- 8 - The main envelope must be sealed by wax and stamped by the official seal of the offerer, and has the name and the address of the offerer and also has the following sentence (Sugar beet harvester incorporated de-foliage topping and loading).
- 9 - The offerer must abide by the rules of the contracts issued by the organizational decree No. 195 for the year of 1974.
- 10 - The offerer must be either a producer or an official agent who is authorized officially with producing the documents which prove this matter.
- 11 - The offerer has to sign clearly an address for him in Syria to facilitate the methods of notifications.
- 12 - The offers to be sent to any one of our offices in RAQQA, DAMASCUS, or ALEPPO.

THE GENERAL DIRECTOR

Dr. Eng. ABDO KASEM

**SARAKREEK HOLDING NV CONTINUED IN 1982
ITS YEAR-TO-YEAR PROFIT GROWTH**

EXPRESSED IN U.S. DOLLARS, SARAKREEK HOLDING N.V. - AN INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY COMPANY INVESTING IN U.S. REAL ESTATE AND QUOTED ON THE AMSTERDAM, PARIS AND LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES - REPORTS A 16% GROWTH IN EARNINGS PER SHARE FROM U.S.\$2.85 TO U.S.\$3.30 OVER FISCAL YEAR 2002

AT THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS THE COMPANY'S MANAGEMENT BOARD WILL PROPOSE A DIVIDEND AMOUNTING TO THE EQUIVALENT IN DUTCH GUILDERS OF U.S.\$2.50 (AGAINST U.S.\$2.30 FOR 1981).

DEFERRED TAX, LEGAL - AND SELLING COSTS AND ADJUSTED FOR MINORITY - INTEREST, TOTALLED U.S.\$32.35 (AGAINST U.S.\$31.81 AT END 1981) THE EQUIVALENT IN DUTCH GUILDERS IS F. 84.90 (1981: F. 78.52).

ALSO TO U.S.\$5.29 PER SHARE. ACCORDINGLY AFTER THE PROPOSED DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION AND PRIOR TO THE PROVISIONS REFERRED TO THE NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE INCREASED TO U.S.\$35.14 (AGAINST 34.16 A YEAR AGO).

VIEWED IN THE LIGHT OF ECONOMIC STAGNATION, HIGH JOBLESS RATES, HIGH INTEREST RATES AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE U.S. PROPERTY MARKET, THE REPORTED RESULTS OF SARAKREEK HOLDING NV. ARE CONSIDERED SATISFACTORY.

During 1982 the company held substantial free cash raised in the 1981 share issue in high yielding interest bearing instruments while seeking new property investments in a softening market. Such an investment was found in late 1982 and the company proceeded in January 1983 to acquire South Hills Mall Shopping Centre.

THE MANAGEMENT IS CONFIDENT THAT THE GENERAL ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT IN THE U.S.A. WILL ALSO BENEFIT THE REAL ESTATE MARKET AND THAT THE CURRENT YEAR WILL ALSO BE A SATISFACTORY ONE FOR THE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS HAS BEEN FIXED FOR MAY 19, 1983. THE COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1982 WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM THE COMPANY'S HEAD OFFICE IN AMSTERDAM FROM THE 26TH OF APRIL 1983.

SPORTS

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Philadelphia	45	27	75
New York	43	29	72
New Jersey	41	31	72
Washington	40	32	72
Boston	39	33	72
Central Division			
Chicago	42	30	72
Indiana	40	32	72
Atlanta	39	33	72
San Antonio	38	34	72
Phoenix	37	35	72
Western Conference			
Midwest Division			
Los Angeles	44	28	72
San Diego	42	30	72
Portland	40	32	72
Utah	39	33	72
Denver	38	34	72
Pacific Division			
Golden State	43	29	72
Seattle	41	31	72
Phoenix	39	33	72
San Jose	38	34	72
Los Angeles	37	35	72



Julius Erving of Philadelphia eased past Celtic Larry Bird for two points in the 76ers' 114-101 loss at Boston Garden on Sunday, the final day of the National Basketball Association's regular season. Denver and New York, which defeated Kansas City and Chicago, respectively, earned the last two berths in the NBA playoffs, whose preliminary rounds are set to start Tuesday night.

Twins Beat Angels, 11-8, in Metrodome Slugfest

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MINNEAPOLIS — The Metrodome slugfest stayed on — barely — as Minnesota and California engaged in a Sunday shootout that the Twins finally won, 11-8. Seven pitchers gave up a total of 28 hits, the decisive blow being Dave Engle's two-out, two-run double in the seventh inning. The outcome stopped an Angel winning streak at three games and halted Minnesota's losing streak at four.

Engle's hit came off Andy Hassler, working in relief of Dave Goltz (0-1). John Casiano and Gary

run homer and Shane Rawley went the distance as the Yankees downed Toronto, 7-5. Ken Griffey opened the big inning with a single off Jim Clancy (1-1) and Winfield, booted by a crowd of 50,000, for misplaying a fly ball in the top of the inning, hit his fourth home run to give New York a 5-4 lead.

White Sox 6, Tigers 1
In Chicago, Ron Kittle hit a two-run home run to cap a four-run first and Dennis Lamp pitched a two-hitter as Chicago cruised past the Tigers, 6-1. Kittle's fourth home run of the season came off Jerry Ujdr (0-2) and gave the rookie left fielder 14 RBIs for the year.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Ward opened the seventh with singles. After Gary Casati forced Casano, Tom Brunansky delivered a single to score Ward and chase Goltz. Hassler got Kent Hrbek on a pop-out, but Engle lined a shot into the alley in right-center to bring in Casati and Brunansky and put the Twins ahead 9-7.

Winner Len Whitehouse (1-1) allowed two hits in 1½ innings. Ron Davis earned his third save. Ward and Casati had run-scoring singles in the eighth for the Twins' final two runs and Bobby Clark had a run-scoring groundout for California's final run in the ninth.

The Twins, who banged out 15 hits, jumped to a 3-0 lead in the second on an RBI single by Engle and Lenny Fazio's two-run double, but Reggie Jackson's third home run in as many games capped a five-run third that put the Angels ahead 5-3.

In the bottom of the third, Hrbek put a ball into the second deck in right field; the homer was estimated at 454 feet — driving in three runs and giving the Twins a 6-5 lead. But Fred Lynn's two-run home run in the fourth put California back on top 7-6. Lynn finished with three hits and four runs batted in.

Orlans 6, Indians 1
In Baltimore, Eddie Murray's two-run single and Mike Flanagan's three-hit pitching highlighted the Orioles' 6-1 victory over Cleveland. Murray's first-inning single capped a three-run outburst following three walks and a passed ball, turning in his first complete game of the year. Flanagan (2-0) blanked the Indians after the opening inning.

Yankees 7, Blue Jays 5
In New York, Dave Winfield ignited a four-run fifth with a two-

run homer and Shane Rawley went the distance as the Yankees downed Toronto, 7-5. Ken Griffey opened the big inning with a single off Jim Clancy (1-1) and Winfield, booted by a crowd of 50,000, for misplaying a fly ball in the top of the inning, hit his fourth home run to give New York a 5-4 lead.

In the National League, in San Francisco, Alton Hamaker retired the first 21 Cincinnati batters before Johnny Bench opened the eighth with a single to left; the Giant left-hander, facing 28 batters and striking out 10, finally settled for a two-hitter and a 3-0 triumph.

running his career total to 3,501 and leaving him only seven short of tying Walter Johnson's all-time strikeout mark. "I'd like to get it over with," the 16-year veteran said of breaking the record. "It's been there in front of me for a while."

Padres 9, Dodgers 1
In Los Angeles, Dave Dravecky pitched a six-hitter and battery-mate Terry Kennedy singled in two runs in the third help San Diego to a 9-1 romp that broke a six-game Dodger winning streak.

Astros 6, Expos 3
In Houston, Nolan Ryan, pitching his first game of the season after coming off the disabled list, held Montreal to three hits over six innings in leading the Astros to a 6-3 victory. Ryan struck out seven.



Nolan Ryan at work Sunday.

Pirates 7, Cubs 0
In Pittsburgh, Lee Mazzilli drove in three runs with two sacrifice flies and a double and John Candelaria and Rick Rhoden combined on a three-hitter to lead the Pirates' 7-0 rout of Chicago.

Braves 3, Phillies 1
In Philadelphia, Bob Horner lined a two-run home run that broke a scoreless tie in the seventh and Atlanta went on to down the Phillies, 3-1, ending a five-game Philadelphia winning streak.

First Game
San Francisco 9, Los Angeles 2
Price and Blomberg: Hamaker and Brandy. W.—Hamaker, 14. P.—Price, 1. HR—San Francisco, Lerner (1).

Sunday's Baseball Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Astros 6, Expos 3
Pirates 7, Cubs 0
Padres 9, Dodgers 1
Twins 11, Angels 8
Orioles 6, Indians 1
Yankees 7, Blue Jays 5
White Sox 6, Tigers 1
San Francisco 9, Cincinnati 3
Los Angeles 2, San Diego 1
Houston 6, Montreal 3
Philadelphia 3, Phillies 1
Atlanta 3, Braves 1
New York 5, Chicago 3
St. Louis 4, Cardinals 1
Cleveland 4, Detroit 1
Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 0
Milwaukee 4, Milwaukee 1
San Diego 1, Los Angeles 2
Houston 6, Montreal 3
Philadelphia 3, Phillies 1
Atlanta 3, Braves 1
New York 5, Chicago 3
St. Louis 4, Cardinals 1
Cleveland 4, Detroit 1
Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 0
Milwaukee 4, Milwaukee 1
San Diego 1, Los Angeles 2
Houston 6, Montreal 3
Philadelphia 3, Phillies 1
Atlanta 3, Braves 1
New York 5, Chicago 3
St. Louis 4, Cardinals 1
Cleveland 4, Detroit 1
Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 0
Milwaukee 4, Milwaukee 1
San Diego 1, Los Angeles 2
Houston 6, Montreal 3
Philadelphia 3, Phillies 1
Atlanta 3, Braves 1
New York 5, Chicago 3
St. Louis 4, Cardinals 1
Cleveland 4, Detroit 1
Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 0
Milwaukee 4, Milwaukee 1
San Diego 1, Los Angeles 2
Houston 6, Montreal 3
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Atlanta 3, Braves 1
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Cleveland 4, Detroit 1
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16-22 APRIL 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Has the real ale revolution gone flat?

For more than a decade members of the Campaign for Real Ale have championed the merits of traditional beer. David Hewson assesses their impact and future

The British are odd about beer, is any foreigner will tell you. A few months ago, I went on a lengthy trek across China in the company of a Budweiser-willing Californian. Now while this was certainly not a Chinese brewery tour, it soon became apparent that our hosts' habit of placing a bottle of the local brew on every dinner table did provide an unavoidable opportunity to break new ground in beer one-upmanship.

Some seven cities later, California was quite taken with Tientsin and Shanghai, both of which, with their golden, lacy brews, reminded him of home. The British contingent, meanwhile, was fantasizing about darker, headier refreshments.

Our chance came when, restored to capitalism in Hong Kong, we arrived at the Foreign Correspondents' Club and discovered, behind the counter, on special offer, bottles of Ruddles County, one of Rutland's finer memories. The Californian took one sip, looked me straight in the eye and muttered: "I don't know how you guys can touch this stuff."

Beer is a subject worthy of an author of xenophobia from the most retiring British drinker. It is not simply that the act of calling it *Bier*, *biere* or *servica* renders it yellow, pascous and, with a few notable exceptions, devoid of natural taste. What we know as "real ale" is a drink of sufficient national importance to merit its transportation to such distant parts of the remaining Empire as Hong Kong - and why not, since India Pale Ale has its roots in just such a trade?

It is a marker of national identity, more individual than

battalions are turning their attention to wider matters, such as opening hours and the very recipes which the big brewers use for their traditional ales.

There is a generally accepted belief that Camra's efforts have reversed the insidious attempts of the big British brewers to increase their monopoly on the country's drinking habits by a twofold policy of swallowing up small, independent brewers, and concentrating production on large plants churning out keg beer. Keg is brewed the same way as real ale but processed through a variety of methods which usually involve pasteurization.

One cannot doubt the effect that Camra's public aggression has had on the brewers. The campaign was, to a large extent, the creation of a group of journalists working in Hertfordshire in the early 1970s. It was brilliantly manipulated towards gaining acres of free promotion in national and local newspapers, and, with its fashionable attack on big business and fondness for such key macrobiotic buzzwords of the time - "real", "natural" - won itself a place in the public eye.

The political drift was predominantly left-wing; it is interesting to note that when Islington Council, that refuge for the most radical London politicians, picked a new press officer recently, the job went to Roger Protz, a veteran of any number of revolutionary publications who had recently turned a penny by editing Camra's highly successful - though now somewhat skimpy and overpriced - *Good Beer Guide*.

After some initial vituperative dismissal of Camra, the brewers have now been won round to the idea that the campaign must, at least, be humoured. The last edition of the *Good Beer Guide* was launched at a party hosted by Watneys, the brewers which Camra most detested in its early days, giving it the unfortunately catchy nickname of Grotneys. Today, now that Watneys has produced a number of utterly distinguished real ales which conform to Camra's production diktats, the two sides are bosom buddies.

The absorption of Camra into the brewing industry establishment led the *Morning Advertiser*, the licensed trade's daily paper, to comment in 1980: "The tide seems to have turned for draught beers. After spending millions on changing over to more consistent keg beers, many of the brewers have gone back to the traditional style of beer, cask-conditioned."

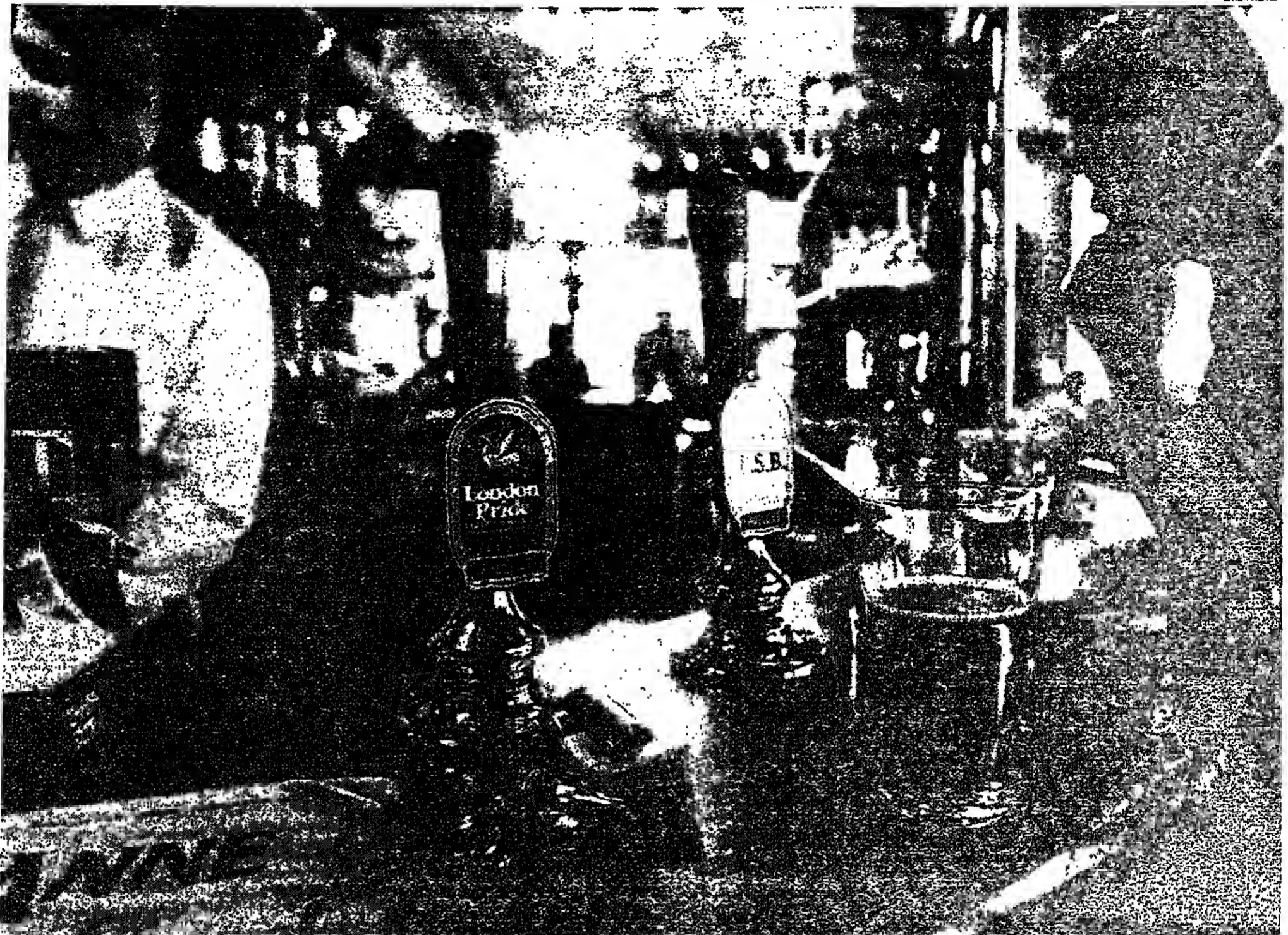
This outraged the brokers Rowe & Pimman, who have been monitoring the brewing trade for some years. They observed: "Camra's publicity efforts have enabled its influence to extend far more widely than its tiny membership would suggest."

Reliable figures on consumption broken down into types of beer are hard to come by. But, according to Rowe & Pimman, what has actually occurred over the past few years has been the stabilization of cask-conditioned beer sales which, now, nationally, account for about 16 per cent of all beer drunk.

Ironically, this is almost precisely the same proportion of cask-conditioned beer being sold in 1970, when Camra was taking shape.

If this seems like nonsense - after all, the materialization of handpumps on bars where Watneys Red once held sway is real enough - then there are two explanations. While sales of real ale have appeared to be increasing, they have, in fact, only made up for the virtual disappearance in many parts of the country of another form of real ale - mild. Secondly, while it may be true that more than 50 per cent of London's pubs now boast handpumps, real ale consumption is by no means uniform throughout the country.

The consumption of cask-conditioned beer is highest in the Midlands - where it accounts for 36 per cent of all beer drunk - and the South of England (20 per cent). About half of Camra's membership, now down to around 18,000 from a peak of 30,000 in the late 1970s, lives in an area which can be defined broadly as south of Bedford and east of Bourne-mouth, with pockets of strength in Manchester, south Lancashire and West Yorkshire. In the North-east, real ale is a rarity showing no sign of the increase in sales noted



Real pulling power at the pump: Drawing pints of traditional brew for thirsty customers at the bar of the Crown public house in Clouesley Road, Islington, North London

Most members of Camra are between the ages of 25 and 35 or over the age of 55. The organization's failure to recruit many young people - except in university student union bars, where there is a natural inclination towards Camra membership - is a matter of concern for those involved with its finances.

For a supposedly proletarian product, the real ale movement is exceptionally class-conscious. A standard advertising profile of a real ale drinker is of a middle-class media executive in his early thirties, married, with two children and a recently purchased Volkswagen Golf GTI, a reader of *The Times* or *The Guardian*, and an inveterate shopper at Sainsbury's or Marks & Spencer.

Comforting as it might be to see one's lifestyle so easily paraphrased, the fact remains that we are greatly outnumbered by an outside world which has a growing preference for what the trade typifies as "light, cool and effervescent drinks" - in the case of beer drinkers, lager, the target of Camra's bitterest venom.

Draught lager in Britain in April 1961, when Guinness imported a consignment from its Dundalk brewery in Ireland. Edward Guinness, chairman of the stout company, who was one of the small party which met the shipment at Salthouse

Dock, Liverpool, said: "My recollection is that it was an overcast, cheerless day which scarcely gave rise to the sort of optimism which makes you feel you could be taking part in an event of some historic significance."

But, whatever one thinks of lager, there is no doubt that it is what the majority of the British public likes to drink. Sociologists may argue endlessly about

In 1971, lager had 9.9 per cent of the beer market. Last year it had more than 33 per cent, and its popularity is still growing.

The most likely reason is one which gives a clue to Camra's inception and the problems the organization must face in the future - homogeneity. Lager is popular for the very same reason that real ale fell out of favour in the first place. Because of the system by which it is produced and delivered, a pint of Carling Black Label should taste the same in Bermondsey, Brighton and Bridlington.

All that keg beer requires of a pub landlord is the regular cleaning of his pumping system. Beyond that, he need only replace his barrels when they are needed. There is no need for a great deal of special care - the process is as simple as the SodaStream process of producing sparkling drinks.

Real ale is a specialist and demanding subject. Each barrel must be tapped some days before the beer is to be served. Once a cask is tapped, it cannot be moved, or the sediment will be lifted into the beer.

Pumping equipment must be scrupulously and regularly sterilized, even with the best landlord in the world, it is still possible to run into problems. Greene King, the Suffolk brewery run by the Greene family which has given us both the author Graham and the fine premium ale Abbot, produces some beers which are notoriously susceptible in the onset of thundery weather. Though the taste of the beer will not be affected, the change in atmospheric pressure can be sufficient to force wild yeasts into the tapped barrels and turn every pint cloudy.

Professional beer testers are adamant that they can detect deterioration in a barrel of real ale four days after it has started serving. For the rest of us, the staleness might become apparent around the sixth day, though much depends on the conditions of the cellar in which the barrel is stored. As the smallest practical barrel available to pubs, the firkin, contains nine gallons of beer, any free house with a choice of six real ales - as many in Central London now offer - must sell at least 300 pints of real ale every six days if the beer is to be in peak condition. Of course, this rarely happens; so while Camra boasts that more than half of London's pubs stock real ale, the number that sell it in a drinkable condition is considerably smaller.

Real ale may not be as big business as lager, but, in a country where £6.361m was spent on beer in 1981, it is still significant. The Camra revolution has spawned its own generation of home breweries,

but their products are way ahead of the backstreet breweries which promised the ecologically sound pint in the days when museli was still chic. This is no surprise; no one would expect a tyro grower in France to start challenging Mouton Rothschild in the space of five years.

So where does this leave Camra? Turning its attention to new issues, apparently; it has inaugurated a pub preservation campaign, aimed at maintaining the ambience of the average British public house, and has started to be vociferous about the laws on licensing hours.

Yet there are those who would argue that the greatest disaster to afflict the British pub

is the Camra stereotype. And that while some relaxation of licensing hours might be appropriate, particularly in the tourist haunts of central London, it seems inconceivable that anyone should feel that the lack of longer hours is a great strain on our way of life.

Revolution is invariably ungrateful to their progenitors. There is no reason to believe that Camra will prove the exception; yet without the campaign, the big brewers might have forgotten that even a minority taste may produce a worthwhile market in which to work. But tradition does not pay the dividends, give the investor a lager and lime any day.

is the Camra stereotype. And that while some relaxation of licensing hours might be appropriate, particularly in the tourist haunts of central London, it seems inconceivable that anyone should feel that the lack of longer hours is a great strain on our way of life.



'British beer still bursts with the taste of hops'

any of the major French wines, all of which have their imitators elsewhere. With the exception of a brewery in the hills of Sri Lanka, and a few smaller outposts in other parts of the world, only British breweries till produce beer which is relatively flat, bursting with the taste of hops, and served without being first put through chilling system guaranteed to kill off most of the taste of any brew.

That, at least, is the theory, and it is one which will be repeated thousands of times tonight when the shock troops of the Campaign for Real Ale (Camra) make their accustomed sorties into the front line.

For the Camra fanatic, staggering from pub to pub with a well-stained copy of the *Good Beer Guide* under the arm of his corduroy jacket, there is something mystical about the metamorphosis of malt, hops, sugar and water into ale. His is an obsession involving lengthy rakes to obscure parts of the country to take part in the "festivals" where hundreds of like-minded connoisseurs down a variety of arcane bock cocktails at an alarming pace.

The word "tradition" abounds in Camra philosophy, but the movement's conscious elevation of the status of beer so as to make it the sole reason for visiting a pub is actually a modern concept. The public house was a congenial meeting place, where the type of drink served was often incidental. Watching the new generation of beer snobs discussing specific gravities, meticulously examining their glasses against the light and whining about the hint of cloudiness in their pints, one can understand some of the resentment Camra provokes.

The organization itself is aware of this. In its guide to members, it notes that one of the most frequent observations of non-members is: "I hate Camra", and that "this is usually a statement, not a question".

Last weekend, when the campaign's 600 delegates met for their annual general meeting at Reading, there were signs that the discomfort stretched to the organization itself. With the battle for handpumps on the bar apparently almost won, Camra's tiny but vociferous



'Camra spawned its own generation of home breweries'

the reasons for this preference - the most popular theory of the moment is that it came with the introduction of the package holiday to Spain in around 1964 - but the stark fact is that the lager market is the only sector of the brewing market which is growing, and it has continued to do so, spectacularly, throughout all the years Camra has decried its existence.

Only here for the beer

The Campaign for Real Ale is the foremost source of information on cask-conditioned beer and where to find it. The annual membership fee of £7 includes the cost of 12 copies of *What's Brewing*, the campaign newspaper, and is available from Camra, 34 Alma Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire AL1 3BW.

The *Good Beer Guide*, a national register of real ale pubs published by Camra for £4.50, is no longer as comprehensive or vital as it was, for the simple reason that real ale is now available in many more pubs than it was even five years ago. Most of Camra's 150 branches produce their own newsheets

giving details of recommended hosteries.

Three publications are particularly recommended: *The London Drinker*, £1.40 for six monthly issues from Stan Tompkins, 122 Manor Way, Uxbridge, Middlesex; *What's Doing* (Manchester), £1.70 for six issues from Roger Hall, 123 Hill Lane, Blackley, Manchester; *The New Tyke Taverner* (West Yorkshire), £3.50 for 12 issues from Mrs M. Beecroft, 11 Kensington Street, Gillingham, Bradford BD8 9LZ.

Predictably, London has the greatest variety of real ales on sale in the country, often at the highest prices and of dubious quality.

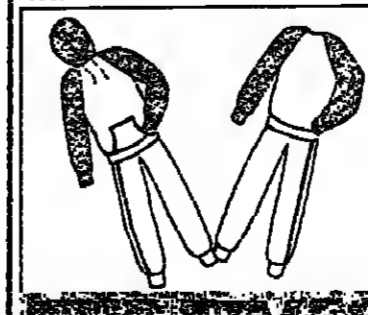


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THE trousers are the same for both outfits, grey body with navy blue stripe, drawstring waist and elasticated ankles. All garments are made of 50% cotton, 50% cretan acrylic and are fully machine washable. The inside surfaces have a soft fleecy lining that is warm in the winter and cool in the summer.



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Gontran Goulden explores the fertile Greek island of Kos, home of Hippocrates and an historic Aegean battleground

History's garden still bears a rich harvest

After Rhodes, Kos is the largest of the Dodecanese Islands. It looks like a pregnant prehistoric fish travelling from south-west to north-east, with its eye, the capital and town of the same name, peering towards the Turkish port of Bodrum on the mainland of Asia Minor, only three miles away. The fish is, furthermore, swimming straight into the open jaws of two rocky peninsulas.

Kos is about 28 miles long and from seven miles, at its most pregnant, to one mile in breadth. Unlike most of its barren and forbidding neighbours, the island is fertile, enjoying abundant spring water from the mountain range along its precipitous southern shore. This water irrigates the foothills and northern coastal plain. So many crops are grown, including Kos lettuce, that the island is known as "the market garden of the Aegean".

A main road runs from Kos town to Antimachia, about 15 miles south-west and near the airport. This is the middle of the island. To the north is the hamlet and beach of Mastihari, to the south the harbour and fishing village of Kardamena, almost equidistant from the airport. It is reasonably true to say that wherever there is an accessible beach on Kos they have built, or are building, an hotel.

From Antimachia onwards the roads are squiggly and much less good, but work on them is proceeding. Better communications mean more traffic.

The island is dotted with archaeological sites from almost every period. If you take them seriously you can, armed with a good guidebook, have plenty of wholesome intellectual exercise. If, on the other hand, you prefer to photograph picturesque seascapes, with a ruin in the foreground, and then pass on, you can do a round trip of the island quite easily in a day, by hiring a car or taxi, or at your peril, a motor-scooter. If you hire a bicycle, as many do, it will take a little longer and be rather warmer. Buses are infrequent, unpredictable, and dilatory, but great fun.

Apart from the beauties of the fertile valleys and northern plain, and the wonderful back-

drop of the sea and the mountains of Asia Minor, the main things to see are concentrated in and around Kos town.

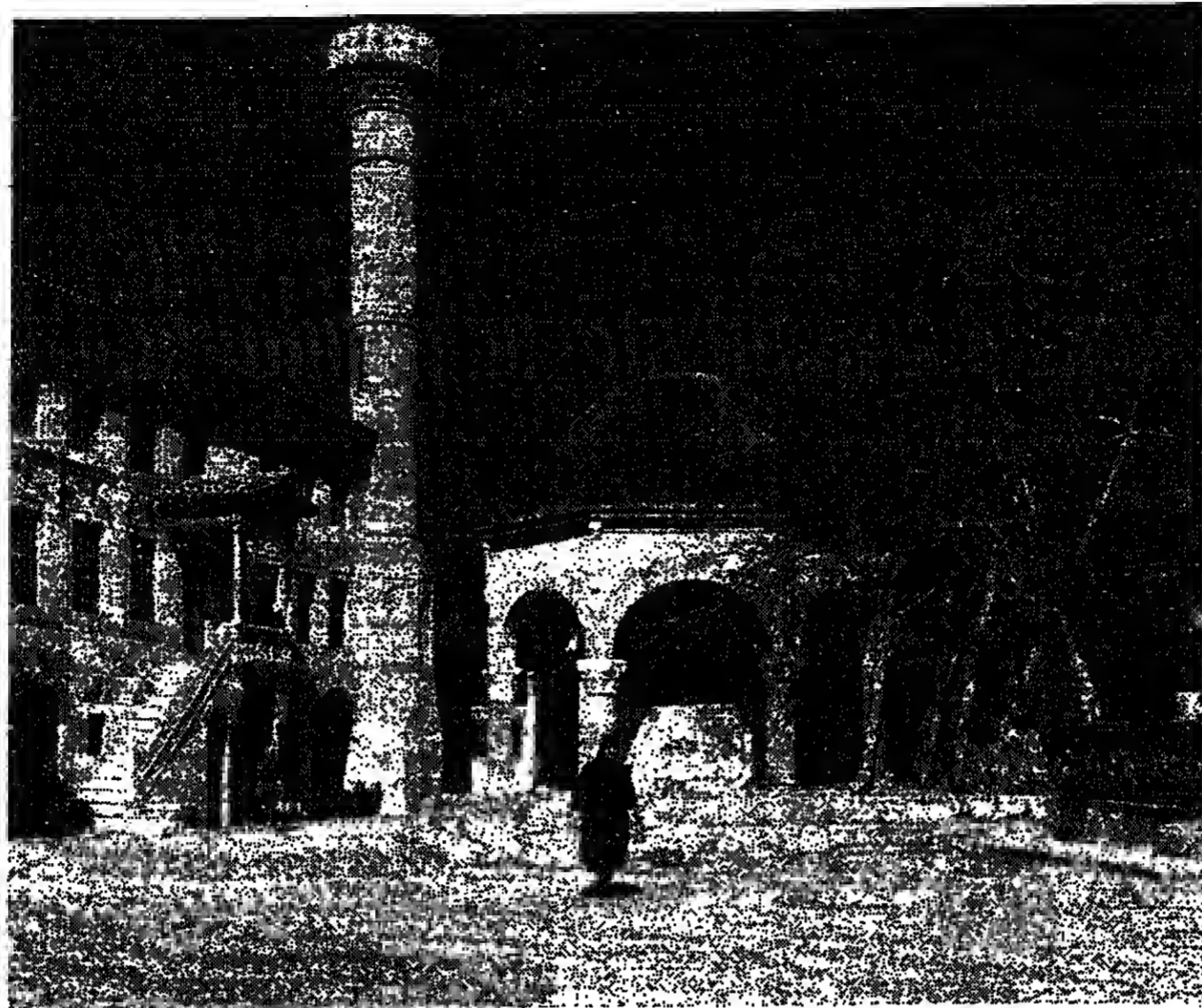
Herodotus "The father of history", born in Halikarnassus (Bodrum) of a Koan mother, thought that Kos was colonized by Dorians from Ephesos in the Peloponnese. This would account for the introduction of the cult of Asklepios, the god of healing, which had its main centre at Epidauros and later flourished in Kos.

In due course Kos came under Persian control, but after the Greeks had defeated the Persians in the great sea battle of Salamis, near Athens, in 480BC, Kos became independent and fought on the Athenian side in the Peloponnesian war against the Spartans. The Spartans sacked the island and destroyed the ancient capital of Astipalaia in the south-west of the island. It was never rebuilt; instead a new town grew round the harbour of Mandraki at the opposite end of the island, and when the various towns had joined together to form one city-state the new capital took the island's name of Kos.

Alexander the Great took control of the island, and when he died in 323BC, and all his generals fell out, Kos joined the Romans against the kings of Macedonia.

Later Kos became part of the Byzantine Empire, until Constantinople fell to the fourth crusade in 1204. To the general free-for-all that followed, the Genoese held the island until the coming of the knights of St John. They had been thrown out of the Holy Land by the Saracens and had made their headquarters in Rhodes. Kos and Bodrum were important outposts. Under Ottoman Turkish pressure the knights left Rhodes for Malta after a six months' siege, and brought in their outposts. The Turks remained in charge until 1912, when under treaty arrangements the Italians took over the Dodecanese.

The Asklepieion was from ancient times a place of pilgrimage. Part hospital, co-alescent home and sports centre, its ruins are situated in a grove of planes and cypresses on rising ground just outside



Monuments to Kos's more recent past: The mosque and ablution fountain in the Turkish quarter and one of the windmills for which the Dodecanese are famous

Kos town. Numbers of buildings were grouped on three great terraces surrounding the temple of Asklepios. Wide flights of steps lead up to the site of the temple. The view across Kos town towards Turkey is tremendous.

Hippocrates "The father of medicine", most famous Koan, was born in Astipalaia in about 460BC. He taught here and his reputation has lasted to the present day.

The buildings were constructed over many centuries and were used by the Italians under Mussolini to sort them

out. Except when the cruise ships are in, the Asklepieion is a place of peace and quiet where you may wander at will enjoying the cool breezes, possibly experiencing that sense of well-being said to permeate here.

Kos town is a pleasant place, with shaded streets, public gardens and fountains. Apart from that in the Turkish quarter and a few ancient buildings, the architecture is undistinguished, the town having been rebuilt in 1933 after a severe earthquake. The re-planning of the town made possible the large-scale

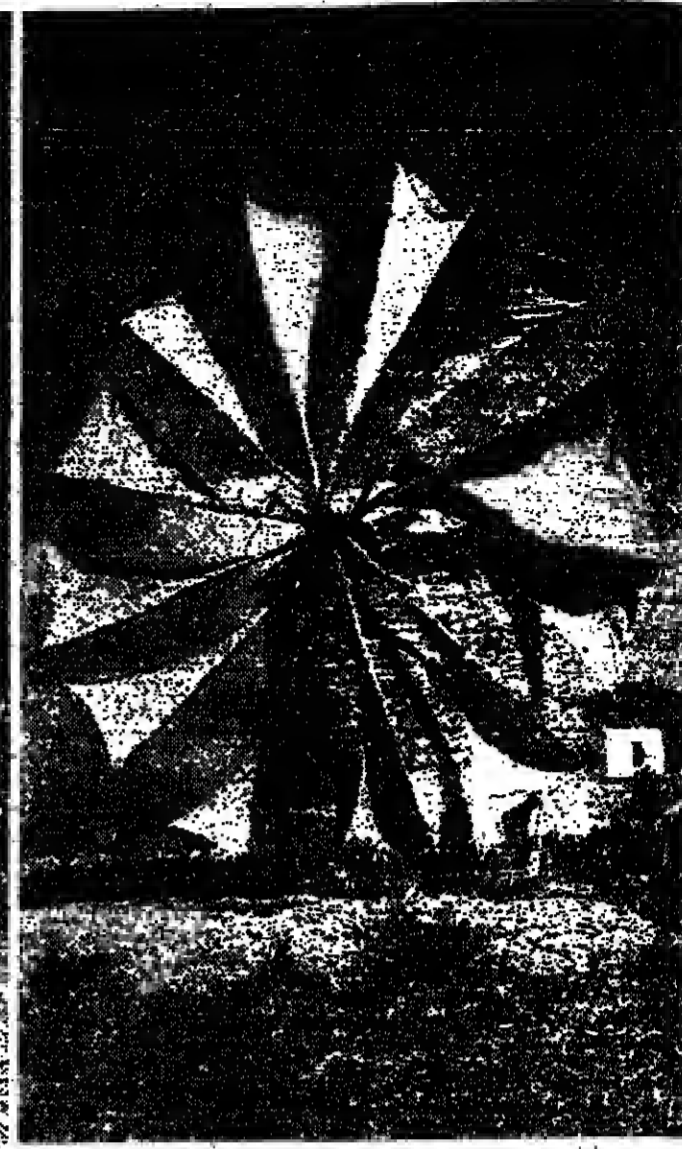
excavation of the Greco-Roman city, although much of the stucco had been pilfered and incorporated into later buildings by the locals.

The other Koan monument of importance is the vast squat castle of the knights of St John, which was begun in 1450 by a member of a Venetian family. The knights were not firmly established there until 1513. The latter were mainly a nursing order, but they did not hesitate to take the sword in the cause of religion against the infidel, and not always against the infidel either. The castle

guards the harbour of Mandraki and was many times enlarged and improved, mainly to withstand the increasing weight of Turkish siege artillery.

Finally, there is the harbour itself, with its constant activity of coming and going. You may sit crossly in the shade over a glass of ouzo and a little dish of snails, watching the island-hopping motor boats, the lush yachts, trading caiques, small bobbing fishing boats, and the world's foot-loose boating people.

You should visit the small museum in the central square, where there is a fine statue of Hippocrates and some jolly Greco-Roman pavement mosaics. Nearby, too, is an attractive roofed market built round a plane tree, where a prodigious variety of the island's produce is on sale. There are more than a average number of craft and souvenir shops, and the mopeds whine like mosquitoes.



Monuments to Kos's more recent past: The mosque and ablution fountain in the Turkish quarter and one of the windmills for which the Dodecanese are famous



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Travel file

Good value in France

Guide books to France are two a penny on every shelf of travel books so it may seem odd to pick an American one for special mention. Let's Go, the Budget Guide to France published by Harvard Student Agencies Inc, price £5.95 from bookshops, is exceptionally practical and approachable.

The new edition says of Périgueux in the Dordogne, "Many hotel owners have closed on Sunday, and others close up in August and go on vacation themselves. Opposite the train station you'll find clusters of guest houses - three one-star look-alikes flanked by a zero star and a two star. All the one stars offer singles for around 48F and doubles for 65F. (None accepts reservations.)"

"The Hotel Terminus, 20 rue Denis Papin and the Hotel du Midi next door are run by the same overworked family. They offer clean, pleasant rooms on a noisy street. Singles 48F, doubles 55F, and a good 38F menu..."

The Americans are not unduly irritating and enough opinion has been allowed to survive the editing process to make the guide useful whether you agree with its views or not. Let's Go, France was conceived by student travellers for their own kind, but its appeal to budget-minded holidaymakers of all ages is strong.

Facilities for disabled

At Clumber Park, Nottinghamshire, a fishing platform has been rebuilt to provide safe fishing from a wheelchair. And a wheelchair toilet has been fitted to a bus serving the Giant's Causeway in Northern Ireland. These are two additions to the list of facilities for disabled and visually handicapped visitors to the National Trust's properties listed in the new 1983 guide. Copies of Facilities for the Disabled and Visually Handicapped in 1983 are available free from the National Trust, 42, Queen Anna's Gate, London SW1H 9AS. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope no smaller than 6 1/2 in by 4 1/2 in.

Crowded beaches

France's recently imposed exchange control regulations are sure to mean more crowded beaches than usual on the country's Mediterranean coast this summer. Even a small increase in this number of French opting for stay-at-home holidays is certain to result in worse than normal overcrowding on the Côte d'Azur in the peak summer months. From the second week in July until the end of August it would be foolish to turn up in any of the Mediterranean resorts without confirmed bookings.

Shona Crawford Poole

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Ins and outs, ups and downs of extending your home

Martin Pawley on various ways to make the most of your house

It was the notorious house price spiral of the 1970s that created the modern phenomenon of home improvement. As most home owners who lived through it know, the average price of a detached house in the London area rose from £9,000 in 1971 to £36,000 in 1981 and adroit buying and selling during that boom decade produced large capital gains.

One way to maximize those capital gains was to buy a ruin, modernize it and then sell something much better than you first saw in the estate agent's window. This was fine for those who had their feet firmly planted on the housing ladder but not so good for the young and impecunious hoping to make a start, so the collapse of the market in 1981 was out a universal catastrophe.

Since then things have settled down somewhat and the relationship between house prices and family incomes has greatly improved, but now there are other problems like high interest rates, the grim effect of unemployment on family mobility, and perhaps most significantly, the increase in the actual transaction cost of buying, selling and moving. According to the Woolwich Building Society, a family selling a typical £45,000 home and moving to a £60,000 property 20 miles away could now spend more than £4,000 on the opening - a sum that might well not be covered by the increase in value of their home since they bought it.

Enter, or rather re-enter, the home improvement business. For, unlike home owners' equity, it was not left high and dry by the abrupt slowdown in house price increases. On the contrary, a DIY economy valued at less than £5 billion a year in 1981 has now pushed up to about £8 billion and the end is nowhere in sight. The reasons for this are not far to seek. While many family moves are prompted by job changes, the need for more space is often an important factor too. There is also the mounting problem of heating costs and the need to make better use of every kilowatt of energy fed into the house. Finally there is the continued interest in improvement grants, introduced 20 years ago but still a key factor in the decision to spend more money on your home. Improvement can often be an intelligent alternative to buying and selling, and when enlargement is coupled with improvement, the £4,000 saved in transaction cost can be viewed as a useful subsidy towards a total cost that is usually amortisable with tax relief as well.

Finding new living space

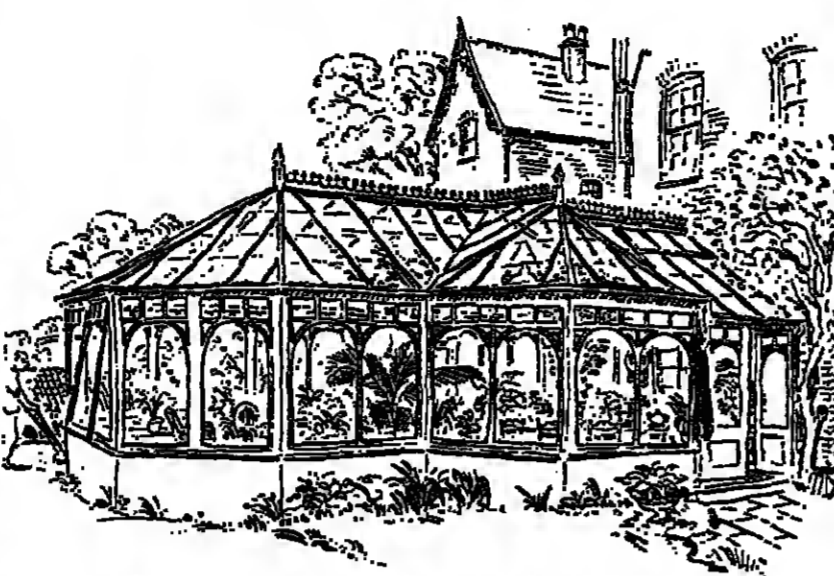
The important thing about home enlargement is to approach it logically. First you must decide what you want the increased space for so you can choose between the five basic ways of achieving it. For extra bedrooms you can go up with a loft conversion, either inside the roof space if your house has a high-pitched roof, or up and

above it if the pitch is too low for usable headroom. For storage or workspace you can often go down with a basement conversion, especially if your house is old enough to have a cellar or sub-basement, however poor its condition. Determined wine-buffs either seek out cellared houses or even have them excavated beneath modern dwellings. Julian Jeffs, the barrister and author of *Sherry*, the standard work on the subject, recalls his father doing just that in the late 1940s to house an enormous collection. More modest connoisseurs might take a look at the French spiral staircase cellar store marketed by Spiral Cellars UK. With a diameter of two metres and a maximum depth of three metres it provides an astonishing amount of storage space and may well be the smallest and simplest home enlargement kit in existence.

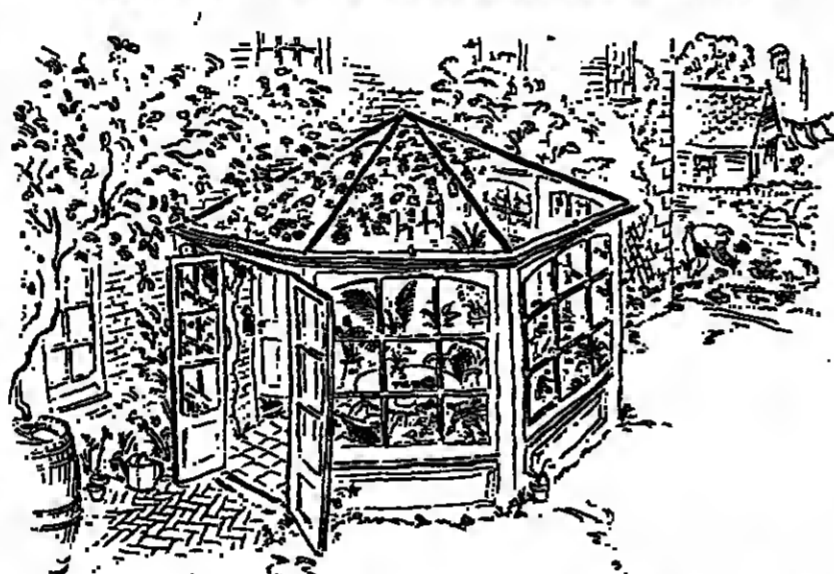
If the loft conversion is the most common form of home enlargement and the excavated cellar the least common, internal rearrangement and outward extension probably occupy the middle ground. The fifth method - putting up a separate structure within the curtilage of the site - is confined to the garage or summerhouse category. Internal rearrangement is a kind of monetarist way of enlarging your home because the net usable area within can be increased without any gross increase in building area. Extra bedrooms dominate this category, with tiny under-stair offices and NW1-style "knocking through" of small rooms running a close second.

With the exception of basement expansion and internal alterations, all forms of home enlargement involve some alteration to the appearance of the house and it is here that the real problems begin. In some cases extensions are physically or aesthetically difficult, particularly on terraced or listed houses. In others, the house is a listed building, in an area of outstanding natural beauty, or in a conservation area. This is out to say that nothing can be done, but the front of the house may be sacrosanct, the sides inaccessible and the rear, for one reason or another, unsuitable. In such cases the help of an architect or surveyor must be sought because planning approval will have to be obtained before any work can be carried out. Most houses however come under the Department of the Environment's General Development Order which permits the enlargement of every single family dwelling by 70 cubic metres or 15 per cent of the volume of the house as it stands, up to a maximum of 115 cubic metres, without the delays, uncertainty and cost of a planning application.

Under the "permitted development" rules there are five major limitations on home enlargement. No extension may exceed the height of the original building. No extension may project over the building line - the nearest part of the house to the highway - if it fronts onto one. No extension may be higher than four metres above



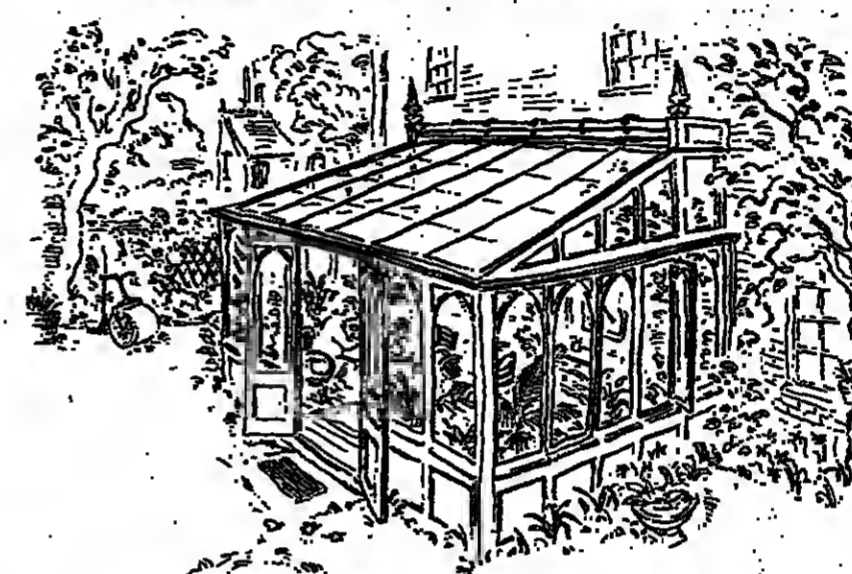
Amtega conservatory built on to a modern house in Whitechurch



Room Outside conservatory with low-pitched roof near Chichester



Machin conservatory on top of an existing extension in Barnes



Monopitch Machin conservatory with central doors in Staffordshire

ground level if it is within two metres of a boundary (except a loft conversion). No extension to the end-building of a terrace of houses may exceed 10 per cent of the original volume, to a maximum of 50 cubic metres. Finally, no extension will be permitted if it causes the plot of land on which the house stands to be more than 50 per cent occupied by building - excluding the area occupied by the house itself.

It is worth repeating that these restrictions are not written in tablets of stone. Variations can be obtained by means of a planning application but they require the agreement of the planning authority. There are even concessions within the general framework of permitted development. A porch, for instance, is allowed to project beyond the building line fronting the street provided it is not more than two metres from the roadside plot boundary. Detached structures like garden sheds, greenhouses, kennels or swimming pools are also permitted provided their use is domestic and their height does not exceed four metres. Finally, existing garages or other parts of your house can be demolished to make way for a new extension and the volume of the old structure taken as a "credit" towards the size of its replacement - but only if the building is neither listed nor in a conservation area.

Most home owners, when they take a cool look at the potential of their present home, will find that these limitations are not as restrictive as they might appear. After all, they were framed to encourage home improvement while controlling the wider excesses of extension that high building costs and an ageing and outdated housing stock have created. It is not easy today to match the complex brickwork and fretwork eaves of a high Victorian or Edwardian villa, or to achieve the ideal "invisible mending" style of addition that takes nothing away from the original while creating valuable new living space for its occupants. Also, the requirements that extensions conform to modern building regulations often means that the old methods of construction cannot be employed.

The important thing is to consider the existing architectural appearance of your home, determine where your extension should go - based on your assessment of what you need it for and the restrictions imposed by the building and site - and then come up with something that either complements or contrasts with it in a fashion consonant with design. Most home extensions look like hasty extensions, partly for reasons of cost, partly because insufficient thought or research went into considering the possibilities. Either way there is no real integration and the consequence is an environmental loss that

may outweigh the gain in space and convenience.

Even architect-designed home extensions can suffer from this fatal disease. During the 1960s and early 1970s there was a fashion for total contrast that defied the necessarily small scale of most home extensions, so that extra rooms in contrasting materials failed either to assert themselves or belong to the homes to which they were attached. Today thanks to a growing interest in one particular type of home extension this kind of disaster is less common and the home-extensions have found a new way to express the complexities and contradictions of post-modern architectural thought.

Conservatory extensions

The conservatory more than any other building type has brought about this revolution. Being principally glass, it contrasts strongly with the brick or masonry walls of the house to which it is attached, yet it is never really foreign because it belongs to the family of "bits" of which all houses are made, being in effect an enormously expanded window. One way to look at conservatories is to regard them as ballooning bay windows, and this indeed may have been their origin.

The heyday of conservatories was the nineteenth century

when flat glass was perfected and steadily cheapened and carpentry skills were widespread. All but the largest were wooden-framed and poor maintenance seems to have been the cause of their temporary eclipse in the present century, for their suitability to the English climate has never been in doubt. The great conservatory revival over the past decade derived partly from interest in Victoriana, partly from enthusiasm over solar energy and partly from the development of light aluminium glazing sections that made possible a marriage of the cheap greenhouse with the (relatively) expensive conservatory of the past.

As a home extension the conservatory offers many clear advantages. As a "seasonal" room it need not comply with building regulations and, in its Victorian guise, it appears to have no enemies among planning authorities from Kensington and Chelsea to John N. Grovis. At the same time it can be double-glazed for winter use and heated in the same way as the rest of the house.

The Darlington-based firm of Amtega, probably the largest of the up-market firms offering conservatory home extensions - as opposed to greenhouses that lean against the walls of the house - actually has unbroken links back to Richardson & Co, a Victorian firm that began making conservatories in 1874. They base their present cata-

logue on Richardson's original designs with combed ridges, finials and rectangular or octagonal plans.

Room Outside Ltd, another specialist firm working from Chichester, offer 25 different glazing styles within the same modular frame, favouring a combination of wood and aluminium. The firm's managing director, Michael Burton, prefers the maintenance-free properties of the metal for the roof framing.

Machin Designs Ltd, a small but prestigious London firm, takes the same line. It was founded five years ago by Francis Machin, an architect, in a Kensington studio built at the time of the Great Exhibition, when the canonical structure of the conservatory movement, Paxton's Crystal Palace, first saw the light of day. He now reckons to sell more than 50 ovoid-roofed conservatories a year based on a unique, double curved, ultra-violet stabilized pvc roof glazing system with automatic night ventilation.

The actual size of the Victorian conservatory market is difficult to gauge but these three firms alone almost certainly put up more than 600 units a year. Michael Burton describes it as a boom and wonders why the more established home-extension firms have been so slow to move into it.

Eating out indoors

Who buys Victorian conservatories? According to Mary Walker of Machin Designs, the typical client is difficult to define but there is a curious connection between glass and food. Many of Machin's clients want a home extension and rationalize their choice by turning it into a dining room which can usually be added to one of the principal rooms of the house itself. Conservatories do indeed make spectacular dining rooms with their vast open space, variable light control by adjustable blinds and suitability for luxurious planting. Ironically the most conspicuous exception to this rule was Robert Carrier, who added a Machin conservatory to one wall of Hindesham Hall but appears to use it only as a utility room.

Cost and disruption are two important factors in building any home extension, whether solid or glass. Most masonry or wood-frame home extensions cost about as much per square metre as new construction in the same materials and unless a prefabricated system is used cost estimates must be obtained in the usual way. Attention should also be paid to any plumbing or drainage extensions, including re-routing, as these can add considerably to the total bill.

All home extensions need floors and foundations unless they are built on top of existing garages or flat roofs and the cost of the work is not included in the price figures quoted by manufacturers. On a tight site, where the only means of access is through the house itself, the disruptive effect of building work is such that a wise client often takes a holiday during the crucial period. Conservatories score here too because once the floor is laid, the assembly of glazing frames can be very quick, typically three to five days depending on size and location.

Most conservatory manufacturers price their product in standard widths with additions for bays and end walls. A typical 18 square metre Machin conservatory attached to the house at one end would cost about £7,000 with another £1,500 for installation. Michael Burton of Room Outside quotes about £5,000 for supply only on a similar size, while Amtega, with a larger range, start at £1,500 and move upwards to five figures for the largest and most ornate structures.

Amtega Ltd are at Department HGA, Faverdale, Darlington, Co. Durham DL3 0PW with a Crofton office at 01 688 0825. Room Outside Ltd at Department HGT Goodwood Gardens, Waterloosch, nr Chichester (0243 776583), and Machin Designs Ltd at 4, Avenue Studios, Sydney Close, London SW3 6HW (01 589 0773). The National Home Enlargement Bureau, 10, Box 67, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire HP15 6XP operates with the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors to offer advice and contacts on all aspects of home enlargement. A Department of the Environment booklet *Planning Permission - A Guide for Homeowners* can be obtained from your Town Hall.

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PHOSTROGEN

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A miniature Babylon on your doorstep

To give a variation of height in the garden, wall plants and standards come immediately to mind. But do not forget hanging baskets. These are neither difficult to cultivate or prepare. Safety in the garden should be one of the first considerations. Make sure the basket is well secured and that the wires on which it hangs are still in good condition and not likely to break or snap off. Test the hanging eye and ensure that the hook is able to take the weight of the basket and that the wood

or other material into which the hook is placed is not suspect.

When beginning preparations, sit the basket in a large pot to give a firm base.

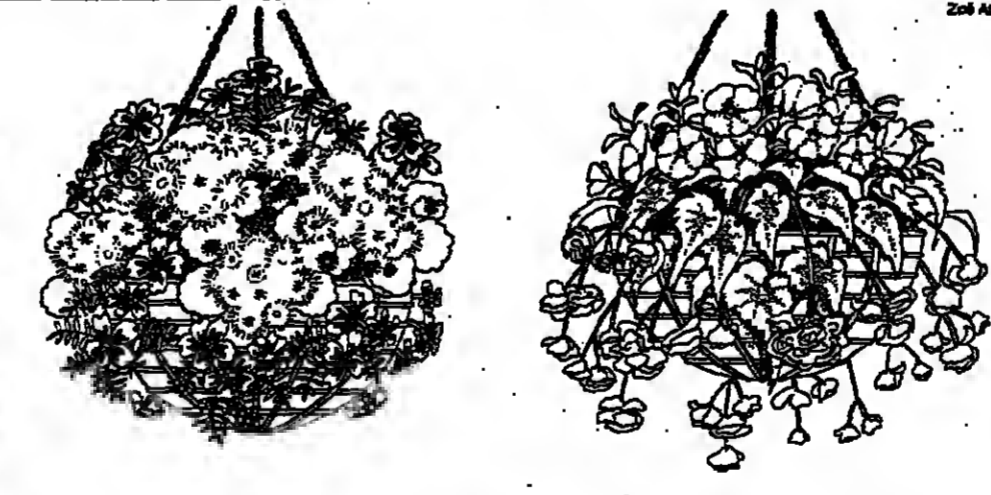
As the plants being used need to grow and establish, do not use large mature plants but select smaller ones which will make up while in the basket. Once planted the baskets should be kept in good light and in a warm house but where there is ample air circulation. Too much warmth induces the wrong kind of growth.

I like to line the basket with polythene, as this will stop drains, and to insert a few cuttings into the bottom of the basket to give a larger expanse of colour.

Once the polythene is in position put in a few handfuls of compost (I use soil-less compost) to hold it in place. It is then possible to make a few small slits in the polythene. Once completed give the basket a thorough watering. One of the main reasons for failure is a lack of moisture, particularly in the early stages. Grow on in shelter and warmth until the conditions outside are right.

Throughout the life of the basket it will need to be kept fed and watered. Pick over plants and remove all flowers before they have a chance to set seed.

It may sometimes be necessary to stake the centre plants in



French marigolds (orange) and ageratum (blue); top right: penstemon (pink) and ageratum (blue)

the basket. It is possible to replace the odd plant which has for some reason died, but do not disturb the other plants unduly, and try to replace with a plant which has some growing to do.

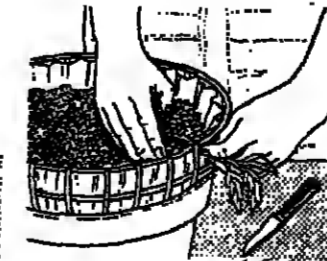
Choosing what to put in a basket is difficult since almost any plant which can be kept small enough can be used. Not all the plants need be trailers; to give a great depth as possible to the basket the centre plants can be upright or bushy. Other plants can be pendulous or weeping.

Fuchsias are ideal and weeping forms such as *Marinka* and *Red or White Spider* will last a season. Impatiens and ivy-leaved geraniums make good



baskets and there are a number of begonias which have the right kind of habit, for example *Begonia boweri*. Petunias do well so long as the summer is good and bright, and the pendulous forms are excellent. Seedling geraniums are good in any situation, and verbenas are bright and not used often enough. Experiment with plants of your own choice because bedding plants will also do well in baskets.

Ashley Stephenson



Secure polythene lining with some compost, make slits and insert rooted cuttings, build up with more plants and water thoroughly

understanding of their habits, simply repay the gardener for the care he bestows upon them. Forms to look for are: *Pieris japonica* forestii Wakehurst, the brilliant red young leaves of which are followed, and sometimes accompanied, by creamy white panicles; *Pieris japonica* Mountain Fire, whose spring shoots turn from clear to lime green in the summer; *Pieris japonica* Purdy, which has large trusses of white flowers; and clusters of brownish red, white, and *Pieris japonica*.

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Pot hydrangeas

Hydrangea hortensis is one of the best of all indoor flowering plants in the spring and early summer. In the garden it will supply colour from late June to September. Plants are on sale now and they tolerate all but very hot, dry summers. They do not fit easily on to a window sill but they are ideal on a low table close to a window. Watering is all-important: they will wither if allowed to dry out. They demand a lot of water, if you are unsure how

once a week into a bucket of water and wait until the air bubbles stop rising. The pot can then be lifted out and allowed to drain. Do not leave the base of the pot covered with water or the soil will become waterlogged. As the flowers fade keep the pot well watered and feed regularly with a general all-purpose fertilizer until the weather is warm enough for it to be planted in the garden. Make sure the planting position has plenty of organic matter and that this is well watered. Apply water regularly not only to

For the connoisseur

Some of the forms of the evergreen shrub *Pieris* produce highly colourful spring flowers and foliage. Like all young growth, however, the perianths are plants bear in April and May are susceptible to frost so they should be sited with care. Although these plants are quite hardy, they need protection, a lime-free soil with plenty of humus, and good drainage. Cultivation is not easy but in the right conditions, plants

understanding of their habits, simply repay the gardener for the care he bestows upon them. Forms to look for are: *Pieris japonica* forestii Wakehurst, the brilliant red young leaves of which are followed, and sometimes accompanied, by creamy white panicles; *Pieris japonica* Mountain Fire, whose spring shoots turn from clear to lime green in the summer; *Pieris japonica* Purdy, which has large trusses of white flowers; and clusters of brownish red, white, and *Pieris japonica*.

Gardens to visit

The gardens at Chatsworth, home in Derbyshire of the Dukes of Devonshire, form part of an historical landscape. The house and grounds are open from 11.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. The gardens still contain some of the work of Capability Brown but much is the work of Joseph Paxton. The water features, specifically the cascade and fountains - in particular the Emperor Fountain - are noted, and a maze has been introduced. The spring bulbs and burgeoning woodlands, with views over the River Derwent, make for an enjoyable day. A donation from the annual proceeds is made to the Gardeners' Sunday Organization.

Early-flowering shrubs

Forsythia is a harbinger of spring; once its flowers open and show their intense colour, the winter is over. Many other shrubs are also now showing colour, and proper treatment of them will ensure that the spring of 1984 is as bright as this year's. Pruning helps shrubs to flower to their full potential, but it is important to know the requirements of each species. Spring-flowering shrubs come into bud on wood which is at least one

year old; it is therefore necessary, in most cases, to prune after flowering. Some shrubs should be cut back now, or soon, as the flowers fade. Trim forsythia shrubs as you cut away the branches which carry the flowers. Callunas and other winter or spring-flowering heaths should be trimmed with a pair of shears, removing the flowering growth.

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Link Stakes are sold in packs of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

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of an expert. It is hard for me to give a fair assessment of the merits of this book, because to play the system you must first learn a number of special abbreviations and notations. This is a book which may appeal to those who divide their love between computers and bridge. For the ordinary bridge player, the unlearned prose and the difficulty of the subject may say nothing of the price, will make *Colm* an unappealing